A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRIC AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says:—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,615—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest situated and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	29th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4192	E. Crewe	7th March
P.&O. GANGES	4288	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5327	R. F. Briece	4th April.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.I. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	18th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th "
P.M.S.S. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4303	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† GANGES	4288	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5324	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipto to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasa vich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasavich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185 500	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sweedon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4239	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	3639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,000	13th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS
S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 22nd February at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 29th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA
S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, about the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged,

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, about the 29th February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS with Rates and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO	5th March 1896
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 120.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Wasson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

TO SUPPLY a LONG FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.
The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatori s so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.
Terms for the School will be found below.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).
FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.
Subscription for one year—
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.
A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS
Delivered FREE in any part of Bombay.
BRIGHT, SPARKLING and ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM all impurities

TONIC,
LEMONADE,
GINGER, DEA
RASPBERRYADE,
PER DOZ. Re. 1.
Bottled in 12 oz. stoppred and in corked Bottles.

SODA WATER,
POTASH WATER,
ÆRATED WATER,
PER DOZ. As. 12.
Bottled in 16-oz. Bottles, stoppered or corked.
SPLIT SODAS in stoppered Bottles only.
PER DOZ. As. 8.

GINGER ALE,
LITHIA WATER,
VICHY WATER,
PER DOZ. Re. 1-8.
OZO,
Per Doz. Rs. 2.

FOLDING BASKETS
In Galvanized Iron for
ÆRATED WATERS
To hold six.
Price: Cash Rs. 2-4. Credit Rs. 2-8.

Our special method produces a highly charged gaseous beverage entirely ree from all possibility of impurity.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
SALE.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
MADE TO MEASURE.
AT SALE PRICES
SMART TWEED SUITS,
Usual price Rs. 38, Reduced price Rs. 29-8.
COLORED FLANNEL TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 8-8, Reduced price Rs. 6-12.
TWEED TROUSERS,
Usual price Rs. 13-8, Reduced price Rs. 10-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD TOOTH CLEANSER IS KEMP'S ANTISEPTIC TABLET,
which combines in convenient and portable form every essential for the PROPER PURIFICATION and PRESERVATION of the TEETH and GUMS.
Price As. 10 per Tablet.
Each in Metal Case suitable for the TOILET AND DRESSING BAG.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS
are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.
ESPECIALLY is this the CASE
With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only
KEMP'S EXTRACTS
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.
BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.
WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.
Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.
Specify Kemp's and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL QUITE "FIT"
TRY ONE BOTTLE OF
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,
which will promptly restore you to perfect Vigour. Recommended for use as a Liqueur after Meals.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS.
WANTED, a PRINCIPAL, for the Doveton College. Must be a Protestant and Graduate of an English University. Minimum Salary 500 Rs. per mensem. Further particulars and qualifications required, may be had from the Undersigned.
J. CHATTERTON,
Honorary Secretary.
Madras, 24th January, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
SALE OF APOLLO HOTEL.
THIS well-known HOTEL will be SOLD under the orders of the High Court by PUBLIC AUCTION as a going concern on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in consequence of dissolution of Partnership between the present owners.
For fuller particulars see in the column of "Sales by "Auction" in to-day's "Bombay Gazette."
C. A. TURNER,
Receiver.

FOR SALE.
CIVIL SERVICE CUP WINNER, 1896,
"MULBERRY,"
The Property of Lt.-Col. J. ANDERSON, A. V. D. (Ret.) Of the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES,
Byculla, Bombay,
To whom Apply for further particulars.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS	Hrosses
"	Pauillac
"	Pontet Canet
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg	Claret.
FISSE THIRION & Co.,	Brandies.
"	Pillery.
"	White Card } High class
"	Gold Seal } Champagne.

GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.
CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL.....Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,
IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY
SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES
of 72, 74, & 80.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVÉE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 36 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 10) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	30 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld. Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF

PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

2 SHOWS TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.
2 SHOWS TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.
AND
2 SHOWS THIS EVENING, at 9 Sharp.
2 SHOWS THIS EVENING, at 9 Sharp.

AND

THE LAST NIGHT OF THIS

Great Programme.

THE SISTERS WARREN.

Great Aeriel Return Act

Miss EMMALINE FREDERICKS'

Marvellous Equilibrium on the Trapeze.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at 9 sharp.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.

Children and Servants Half Price to all parts of the Circus.

Doors open at 3 p.m., Commence at 4 p.m.

Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.

☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHICKENS.

All hatched by artificial heat 1,500 chicks a day. old to full grown.

Incubator in full working order on view, FOR 1 WEEK ONLY.

OPENS TUESDAY, the 18TH FEBRUARY, UP TO MONDAY, 24th FEBRUARY,

FROM NOON TO 5 P.M., DAILY.

ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Dadar Poultry Farm, 14, Naigaum Cross Road.

Two minutes walk from

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. R. STATIONS.

Tickets obtained at the Door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per s. s. "CALEDONIA," from MIDDLESBRO, are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCES' DOCK, D.Shed. All claims for damages, &c., must be made in writing within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

E. GRIFFITHS, Master, s. s. "Caledonia."

Care of Messrs. CURSETJEE MUCHERJEE'S SONS, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE No. 50.

PERSONS desirous of supplying country manufactured PICKLES, in BOTTLES, are requested to submit Samples with prices and the net contents marked on the Labels to the Undersigned.

Pickles manufactured in Oil should be avoided.

H. ANDERSON, Captain, Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by NARANJI DWARKADAS, Esq., at his Office, 304-6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1896, for the erection, construction and completion of a Residence at Poona.

All information in connection with the drawings, specifications, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his Office on and after Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned upon payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to Naranji Dwarkadas, Esq., at his Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

F. W. STEVENS, F. R. I. B. A. SC., Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb., 1896.

IN puruance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865, and Section 29 of Act II of 1874, as amended by Act IX of 1891, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

GILBERT VICTOR GREEN, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, who died in Bombay, on the 19th April, 1895.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 7th February 1896.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PURSHRAM BHAWOO, has contracted to SELL to the Undersigned Mr. MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND ZAVERI All that piece or parcel of Government ground or Pension and Tax measuring by admeasurement 1488 sduare yards or thereabout, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses or chawls and stables, etc. standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Cathedral and Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue ugder old No. 117, New No. 936, old survey No. 95 New survey No. 456, and assessed by the Assessor of the Bombay Municipality, under Ward No. 4458, 4459, 5192-3, 5194, street Nos. 67-69, 75-87; 132-136; 138 (1) 140-150 in Ward C and bounde as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a private passage called Panchayet Wady, on or towards the West by a public road Cathedral Street, on or towards the North by a public Road Called Bhooleshwar Street, on or towards the South by a gulley in the joint use of Kallandas Kirparam and the said vendor and beyond it the property of Kallandas Kirparam and the said premises are now in the occupation of different monthly tenants, of the said vendor. Any person or persons having any claim in, against or upon the said property either by way of purchase, mortgage, fi. lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to me the Undersigned in writing at my firm, in Sheik Memon street, House No. 340, Second Storey, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she, or they would be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without any reference to such claims if any, which shall then be deemed null and void and to have been waived.—Bombay, dated 18th day of February, 1896.

માણેકચંદ હીરાચંદ,

i.e., MANECKCHAND HIRACHAND ZAVERI.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.

A Speciality for

PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS. and NAWABS.

PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms

PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK

UNEQUALLED.

Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.

THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

P. D. KANGA & Co., 18, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTBD. 1870.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 435 of 1892.

Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the hour of 3-30 p. m., in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th January, 1896.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Cossman Chotani, dated the 25th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said indenture of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunney of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Cosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said indenture of lease dated the 15th day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 961 1-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of the Colaba Causeway, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Cosman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessee.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees, and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

LOT NO. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Juha of Hoorjee Nerpal by order of Marwaree Bisundhrai Hurdyal and on account and risk of Marwaree Motilal Balkison.

31 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 second hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab pony, good in saddle and harness and one set of brown harness.
1 pony dog-cart in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

30 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different dealers returning to Arabia.

The horses are now on view.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Arthur's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s. s. "Mombassa."

About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

Amongst the lot, if not previously disposed of, will be the following thoroughbreds:—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gambler out of a mare by Premier; Lizzie, a brown; pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can trot a mile in three minutes; a chestnut pony mare by Malna—Flying Doe, untried, and will sell on a racing game: Bay mare by Tom King, Bessy Park, own sister to Pallino; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Boiards by Invozer (imp).; Young Forester by Forester, out of Brunette by Tauckoby Touchet (imp). vide Stud Book; Forester by Kolpio out of Bees Ring by Rosy Omore (imp) vide Stud Book.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Ginning Factory at Malegaon Moze Chundanpuri known as Bhaliwala's Ginning Factory.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the mortgagor Burjorjee Ardeshir Bhaliwala as follows:—

All that piece of land "Barda," admeasuring 8 acres and 15 goontas or thereabouts situate in the district of Nassick within the sub district of Malegaon Moze Chandanduri and bearing survey No. 300 together with the messuages tenements buildings and out houses standing thereon and known as the Bhaliwala's Ginning Factory, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by a piece of land bearing survey No. 301, on or towards the west by a piece of land bearing survey No. 298, on or towards the north by a piece of land bearing survey No. 299, and on or towards the south by a piece of land bearing survey No. 302 and 321 and are formerly in the occupation of Shantaram Narayen Vakeel and are now in that of the said Burjorjee Ardeshir Bhaliwala, together with boilers, engines, pulleys, about 24 gins, rollers, and other machinery appertaining to the said Factory.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Naun and Hormusjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany harmonium with 14 stops, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hitlio and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.

Catalogus will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, CARGO SHOOTS, AND TWO LARGE SPARS AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Also 18 iron dock cargo shoots of various sizes, and 2 large spars, to be sold singly to suit the convenience of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF GREY CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Manekanker, Vajeshanker, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Doosabhoy Thakersey, the undermentioned 410 bales of gray cloth:—

Jacob Sassoon Mills.

73 bales chudders.
20 bales dhoties.
2 bales T. cloth.

E. D. Sassoon Mills.

30 bales chudders.
68 bales dhoties.
28 bales T. cloth.

Alexandra Mills.

2 bales chudders.
4 bales T. cloth.

Morarjee Goculdas Mills.

5 bales chudders.
3 bales T. cloth.

Jewraj Balloo Mills.

69 bales dhoties.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s Offices, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Mahon, Spence and Co., consisting of English writing cases fancy albums, plateware, liquor stand with music, razors, sponges, thermometers, playing cards, ladies' companions, jewel boxes, dressing cases, scent-sprayers, cricket and tennis bats, English sweets, breeding and bird cages, patent medicines, quinine pills, Atkinson's lavender, and assorted perfumes, photo frames, Parkam and Howard's cricket and tennis balls, backgammon and chess boards, money purses, cigar cases, English shoe canes, sliding glass door, large cupboards, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE AND FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents, opposite the Fort Market and next to the Port Trust Offices, Prere Road (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and substantial-made teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by Burrough's and Watts, with balls, cues, solid brass, six-light kerosine hanging lamps, &c., copying press, lamps, English iron safe on stand one light victoria in good order, one grey Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of a gentleman.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Jubbulpore double-poled tent.
1 Swiss cottage tent with kath.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Motiram Govun and Moorar Govun and on account and at the risk of Oomabai, widow of Bhawanjee Nana and Jagoo Bhawanjee and Mahrotee Bhawanjee, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Bhawanjee Nana, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of February 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 8th day of January 1894, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1856, new No. 3536, old survey No. 91 and new survey No. 4781 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and Taxes under old No. 15 and now under C ward, No. 4403 and Street No. 105, and bounded on the east by the said Duncan Road, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Hirabhai Kesowjee Landewalla, and on the south by the house of Munchharam Pitamberdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Summit View," Bandora Hill, next to St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teak wood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate brass-framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., marble 8 day clock with bronze figure, light victoria, strong built dog-cart, powerful young Arab bunny going both in saddle and harness, set of harness, side saddle, windproof lamps, swords, pistols, ivory ornaments, pictures, flower pots, &c., the property of JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, AND JAM.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m.—

A quantity of wines and spirits, consisting of Chillingworth's whisky, port and sherry, William Fould's whisky, port, sherry, and vermouth, gold and red seal brandy, Tallian's vermouth, Homme and Co's. brandy, champagne, and about 47 cases John Gray and Co's assorted jams.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and sample may be had from the undersigned four days before the sale.

SALE OF 78 CASES PRINTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m.

About 78 cases prints of different colours and patterns.

SALE OF 2 PIECES OF VALUABLE HILLY GROUND AT WORLEE, NEAR THE CLEVELAND BUNDER.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Jetta Rutna, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Dinajee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of October, 1893, the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground, standing in the books of Messrs. Harkisondass and Bhugwandass Narrotumdass under new Survey No. 3229, and situate at Worlee, Nevapada, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,730 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west partly by the property of Venayek Govind and Dinajee Bhasker (the father of the mortgagor), on the north by the property of Venayek Govind, and on the south partly by the property of Dadoba Ramchundra, Dinajee Bhasker, and Venayek Govind.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, standing in the books of Messrs. Harkisondass and Bhugwandass Narrotumdass under new Survey No. 3230, and situate at Worlee, Nevapada, containing by admeasurement 5,187 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dinajee Bhasker, on the west by the property of Dadjee Halcajee, on the north by the property of Venayek Govind, and on the south partly by the property of Venayek Govind and partly by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A GOLD TICCA AND CHAIN AND AN ENGLISH-BUILT DOG-CART.

Under instructions from Mr. H. M. Amiruddah Khan the mortgagee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo at 2 p.m. on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Jamshedjee Dhunjibhoy Patel the following articles.

1 gold ticca.
1 gold chain.
1 English-built dog-cart.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th February, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969

REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co., FLEMING SHAW & Co., Agents.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld., 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided always that in the case of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a Newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

Note.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance not below Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Aden, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in their rooms, making Rooms for the Days or the Year, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA, Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,276
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75	10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
harter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	660
nglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	142
Bellasr S & W Co. Ld (Belary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	835
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	35 x Rs15	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	535
Ahun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	43
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	572xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Buckingham	1,500	500	500	25	630xd
Hydersbad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,380
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Re.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	665xd
Jathe Mill	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	423
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khanga and Manfg. Co	40.	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	252½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LuximdasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	all	20	660
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,325
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,700
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	162½
Morarji Gocaldas	1,080	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	2,275
Myrone S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50	{50 / 50	dvd	4½ par
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	27
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	510
Oriental	5,725	625	925	Rs 22½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	90	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	00
Venkateshwar Lakhmidas Khimker Co Mill	500	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	4
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	160
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	600	1,800	1,800	dvd Rs18	720
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	150	8,500	500	20-4-20	1130
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385 xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1414-
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahmadpura Cotton G and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile	200	500	500	53	97½
Motasali Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	1.2½
Munmar M	3,125	100	400	Nil	37½
New Bezrar	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	485
Sassoon	600	500	500	75	20
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	20	685
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	480	2,000	750	50	515
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Volkart	370	200	all	16	210
	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,220

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 250	100	100	15 / 7½	380
Bank Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3390
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	2,475
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	107
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs23	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	100	dvd Rs11	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-12	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 28-4	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 27-3	
Do. do. new	,, 27-2	
Australia bar Gold	,, 27-3	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 27-2	
Sovereigns	,, 17-5	
Do. Drazons	,, 17-4	
Silver	,, 24-4	
1/10 Do.	,, 24-8	

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Sale of the Apollo Hotel, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co.'s Auction Rooms, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Mr. and the Misses K. N. Kabrajee's afternoon party, Pedder Road, 5 p.m.
Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee.
Departure of General Nairne, on tour.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, annual meeting, Coorla.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
General Booth's lecture in the Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Annual meeting, Breach Candy Swimming Bath, 8-30 a.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmee.
Music at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Banstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Caledonia entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Hydaspes yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia per s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

LECTURE.—A public lecture on "Kindness to Animals" will be delivered by Mr. M. K. Patel, Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, at 5 p. m., to-morrow (Thursday) at the Novelty Theatre, under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, will preside.

THEFT AT CHOWPATTY ROAD.—Mr. Perozshah Curseiji Sethna, residing at Chowpatty Road, has reported to the police the theft of fifty-one cooking utensils, valued at Rs. 79, from a large locked box in the cookroom. Shortly before the discovery of the theft a Parsee cook, named Merwanji Jeevanji, in the employ of complainant, had left his master's service without giving any notice.

COMPLIMENTARY VISITS.—On Monday last, Kumar Saheb Shri Samatsinghji Bahadur of Palitana State, accompanied by Mr. F. H. S. Merewether, B.A. (Oxon), his Personal Assistant, paid a visit to the Maharaiah of Kapurthala, at his residence, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder. Yesterday afternoon, his Highness the Maharajah of Kuparthala, accompanied by a State official, paid a return visit to the Kumar Saheb, at his residence, Cumballa Hill.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30:—

March	Volunteer		Metra.
Overture	Poet and Peasant		Suppe.
Valse	Fantasie		Coote.
Selection	Ruy Blas		Godfrey.
Gavotte	Eunice		Perdue.
Diana's Hunting Call (for echo)			Arndt.
Polka	Off we go		Coote.
Galop	The Planters		Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March			Hartmann
Valse	Passing Clouds		Prout
Overture	Peter Schmoll		Weber
Quadrille	Tipsy Turvy		Williams
Reminiscences of Mozart			Godfrey
Valse	Sur les Flots Bleus		Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MISCHIEF BY A RUNAWAY TRAMWAY HORSE.—On Tuesday night a horse attached to a tram car broke loose, and ran with terrific speed along the Parel Road, knocking down in its mad career two persons, one of whom, Yusufally, sustained a fracture of the right arm. The frightened animal eventually fell upon a carriage, which was standing on the road near the entrance of Peeroo lane, and broke both its poles, a lantern and the hood, or otherwise damaging the carriage, which belonged to one Jammahomed Haji Ebrahim, to the extent of Rs. 50. The horse was secured where it fell and taken to the Tramway stables. The injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after treatment were allowed to go home.

MATHERAN.—A novel scene was witnessed, at Matheran, on the 15th instant, when an address was presented to Mr. Sudasew Waman Dani (transferred from here to Sholapur) in the presence of a vast assemblage of Parsee, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Portugu-se gentlemen, and several Parsee and Hindoo ladies. Some of the Parsee ladies put flower garlands on Mr. Dani, and wished him success. "Pan-sopari baithuks" were held on the 16th and 17th in his honour, and on the latter date there was a very great demonstration, and people went on foot two miles to see Mr. Dani off. It was the first occasion of the sort and a novel scene at Matheran; Mr. Dani having attained intense popularity during the twenty-two months he served as Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer there. Honour was conferred on one who deserved it, and so much demonstration speaks volumes in Mr. Dani's favour.

AN IMPUDENT PATHAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Malik Mahomedshah, a Pathan "budmash," b-f-re Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to one Hassan Giga, an embroiderer, residing at Gogari Moholla. Shortly before midnight, on Sunday, complainant was going along the Falkland Road, when accused met him, and seizing complainant by the arm, demanded money for liquor. Complainant refusing, accused caught him by the throat and attempted to remove money from his pocket. Complainant raised an alarm, when accused struck him with a sticks on the head, causing a wound thereon three inches long. The police appeared on the scene, and accused was secured, while complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Accused, against whom stood two previous convictions, was proved guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A HALF-WITTED PARSEE BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jamsetjee Bomanji, aged forty, a Parsee of somewhat eccentric behaviour. Deceased had been a domestic servant in the employ of a Parsee carpenter for the last twenty years and presided with his master at Dhunji Street. About 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, the deceased was seen playing with his masters child on the ground floor of the house, and about a quater of an hour afterwards was found by one of his master's daughters lying on the floor of the third storey, with his clothes in flames and a naked kerosine oil lamp burning on a table near him and the baby sitting as a distance crying. The unfortunate man being dumb, could not raise any alarm for help, and it could not be ascertained when and how the clothes caught fire. He was extensively burnt all over his body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Hudson's Surprise Party achieved a fresh surprise on Saturday night, at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, when Mr. Harraden's amusing burlesque of "Cinderella" was reproduced. It was commonly supposed that the overwhelming rivalry of the tournament would kill every other entertainment, but to the astonishment of many who were present the Theatre Royal was as well filled as it usually is on Saturday nights, irrespective of she fact that ten thousand spectators were revelling in the military spectacle hard by on the maidan. No stronger testimony could be given of the high estimation in which the Surprise Party is held in Calcutta and of the popularity of "Cinderella." Mr. Hudson may well be proud of having stood his ground successfully against such a formidable attraction. The revival of the burlesque is certainly well advised, and now that the company is thoroughly at home in the piece it must be pronounced a bright and clever a performance as Calcutta has seen for a long time. Messrs. Shine and Bevis as the ugly sisters are excruciatingly funny, while Miss Linton and Miss Onslow Mackay rs Cinderella and the Prince make a charming pair, and would alone secure the success of the play. Miss Mackay was in excellent voice, and the audience was somewhat exigent in its frequent and vociferous recalls. Mr Gilbert did ample justice to the part of the Baron, and Miss Perman made a delightful up-to-date Fairy Godmother, while little Miss Emmie Morrison as Captain Muff, A.D.C., is a never-failing source of joy. The choruses and dances were perfectly rendered, and it would be difficult to say how much of the general success was due to Miss Habgood's artistic musical setting. "Cinderella" was again repeated, the occasion being a benefit to Mr. Harry Shine, and the performance being given, in the language of the advertisement, by "Viceregal Command." His Excellency the Viceroy gave his patronage. Mr. Shine is firmly established as a Calcutta favourite, and Calcutta is loyal to its favourites. Mr. Hudson will carry his troupe to Bombay in a few weeks' time, opening at the Tivoli Theatre on March 14.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately, perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

A REMARKABLE APPLICATION.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Cecilia Knight, a European widow, appeared in person and presented the following application:—

I, Cecilia Knight, beg most respectfully to bring to your notice that, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 a.m., I awoke, finding myself minus my purse, containing Rs. 25, which I had placed in my bosom safe, and I know it for certain. I had been to two different first-class hotels in the Fort, and I admit that I had taken too much drink, but this is no reason that I should have been robbed of my purse. The last hotel I went to was Temple Bar, and I left it about midnight. One of the managers of the hotel, Mr. Peter Gray, seeing that I was incapable, sent for a a police havildar, a Mahomadan, and told him to see me safely home, as I had money on my person, Mr. Peter Grey having seen the money in my possession. A crowd gathered round me in the Forbes Street. I was supposed to be pro ected by the havildar but he did n-t do his duty. I don't know his name or number, but Constable Cordeaux can give it, as he knows all about the case, but from whom I did not get any assistance whatever to recover the purse. The man I accuse, and who I am certain robbed me, is Mowji Lalia, an ice-vendor, who occupies a portion of the ground floor of the premises where I reside. The fact that this Mowji robbed me is plain, the very fact of my not going up to my room.

The magistrate asked if she was in her room before she woke up?

Mrs. Knight: I have to bring one fact to your Worships notice. Mr. Cordeaux, Constable, came to me and told me not to present this application to your Worship. He said he would inquire into the matter, and also take me to Mr. Good, who would do the needful. But this enquiry he should have done long before.

The magistrate: Where were you sleeping?

Mrs. Knight: When I woke up I found myself in the portico, at 3 a.m. There must have been a great struggle between me and the natives who robbed me, and they must have used considerable amount of violence as my body was one mass of bruises. The natives must have dragged me down while I was probably going up, your Worship. They must have lighted matches also, because I find two burns on either side of my breast.

The magistrate: You were drunk?

Mrs. Knight: I admit, your Worship, that I had been drinking. I was in a very severe grief that night. When I woke up I found a four-anna piece and two two-anna bits on the floor where I lay, which showed that I must have been robbed there. When I told all this to Constable Cordeaux, he told me: "He knew how I came by this eight annas. Would he dare say so in front of my husband, if he was living? This is indecent talk, your Worship.

The magistrate: Have you any witnesses as to who robbed you?

Mrs. Knight: On circumstances I insist upon saying I was robbed.

The magistrate: Have you any evidence? You admit you were incapable, and did not know anything yourself. Your idea is that you were robbed. But can you produce some evidence?

Mrs. Knight: No, unfortunately I have no evidence. I was quite alone.

The magistrate: Then, I cannot grant a summons.

A WELL-CONNECTED EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Percy Grant, a handsome-looking Irishman of about thirty, stated to belong to a good family, well known in Military circles, and an English woman, appeared to answer the charge of criminal trespass and mischief preferred against them by Mr. W. C. Smith, house-decorator and painter, &c. Before the matter was proceeded with, Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, A Division, told his Worship that after the summonses were issued by the magistrate the police had arrested the accused on the charge of criminal trespass and mischief, and the cases would be called on before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that morning. The Superintendent suggested that the hearing of the case before his Worship should be deferred until the police cases were disposed of. The magistrate granting the application, the parties went up to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, where the charge against Percy Grant was called on before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater. Superintendent Brewin prosecuted him, while Mr. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Smith. Mr. Brewin proposed to alter the charge of criminal trespass to one of being a vagrant.

Being asked by the court what he had to say, Grant answered that he had lost his employment in Bombay, and his uncle, a Royal Engineer at Portsmouth, occasionally sent him money. He had no friends. He knew all the gen lemen connected with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. There were many to assit him if he went to them. His father was a Surgeon-Major the 16th Dragoons.

Mr. Brewin told the Court that Grant went loafing to from hotel to hotel and driving about in the whole city in hack carriages, the drivers of which were never paid their fare. The trouble did not end here; Grant had taken in an English lady. Mr. Brewin had advised her to free herself from him, and she had accepted this advice. As it was the woman was entirely destitute.

Grant: But am I willing to marry her?

Referring to the question of vagrancy, his Worship asked who would assist Grant?

Grant replied that not only gentlemen of the B. V. A., but some others residing at Colaba were willing to assist him.

The Magistrate: That is not means of support within the meaning of the Act.

Grant: By profession I am a tutor of English and foreign languages, and received small sums of money from Colonel Forgett. Many gentlemen of the press are friendly to me, and they have been advertising for me free of charge. If I am given an opportunity to go I will live in a chummery at Colaba Causeway.

Mr. Brewin said that Grant had not a single coin in his pocket, and he lived on the charity of others.

Grant: I never asked for charity. I only borrowed money from others.

Mr. Brewin: Without the least chance of paying the money back; that's a distinction without difference.

The Magistrate remarked that there was no likelyhood of Grant being assisted by members of the B. V. A. and others at present, nor was there any immediate chance of his obtaining employment, and he must therefore be sent to the Government Workhouse.

He was accordingly declared a vagrant, and sent to the Government Work-house.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT is the last evening of the very attractive programme, with which the management is drawing such phenomenally large houses, even for Bombay. But considering the quality of the bill, this, to anyone who has witnessed the performance, will be no matter of surprise. In no small measure is the success of the "show" due to the clever performance of the Warren Sisters, Ethel and Ivy, who, young as they are, essay fetes of daring on the high trapeze which would be difficult for older members of the profession to accomplish. Another great feature of the circus, and certainly a very attractive one, is the long jump accomplished by Charles Dashway, who, after a series of fetes of agility on the horizontal bars, finishes with a swinging leap of twenty-one feet. An entire change of programme is announced for to-morrow (Thursday) night, and there will also be a matinee, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail today for Karachi, with his Excell ncy Lieutenant-General C.E. Nairne, C.B., and Staff, the 25th Bombay Rifles, and details, consisting of 12 officers, 4 ladies, 9 warrant officers, 4 children, 3 European details, 1 woman and 1 child, 21 native officers, 1,531 men rank-and-file, 148 followers, and 37 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Beckham, Major and Mrs. R. Williams, Captain and Mrs. C. Tritton, Lieutenants G. H. Prevost, A. des Barton and R. des Dudgeon, of the 25th Bombay Rifles; Surgeon-Lieutenant A. F. W. King, A.M.S.; Second-Lieutenant J. V. Timmis, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; Major E. C. Hill, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Brigadier-General R. L. H. Curtels, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command; Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Secretary to H. E. the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces; Lieutenant H. W. Cobham, 5th Cavalry; and Miss E. Fawcus, Indian Nursing Service.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Harringdon Road, London, England.

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

TOO YOUNG TO MARRY.

PURSHOTUMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS VS. PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

MR. LOWNDES, instructed by Messrs Brown and Moir, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved that the case be put in the long cause list, and be fixed for this day forthnight.

His lordship: Why should the day be fixed?

Mr. Lowndes said this was a curious case, and under special circumstances the plaintiff was anxious to have the suit decided at once; for if he could not marry this Vysak, he could not marry for another two years.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the defendant, said, this was a breach of promise case. The defence was that the lady was too young to marry this year, and that it would be better if the marriage was postponed till another Vysak. The plaintiff was anxious that the marriage should go off if he could not marry this Vysak, because he wanted to marry another lady. The defendant was willing that the marriage shoul go off if the plaintiff would not wait. In fact, the plaintiff merely wanted an excuse to marry another lady.

His lordship fixed the case for Monday week; costs to be costs in the cause.

SERVED OR NOT SERVED.

MOTICHAND PURBHUDAS VS. NOWROZEE FRAMJEE ARDASIR.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, for the defendant, applied for a postponement of the hearing for three weeks. The defendant said that the summons was thrown into his house at Poona when he was absent at Belgaum, and as he returned only a few days ago, he wanted time to prepare his defence. The learned counsel said his application was extremely reasonable.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for the plaintiff, said the defendant had agreed to pay the plaintiff in Bombay; and his defence that plaintiff had no cause of action here was one of those defences which an impecunious man makes when he has really no defence to make. It was absolutely untrue that the summons was thrown into the house of the defendant at Poona. The Nazir's report stated that it was affixed to the door of the house. The defendant's statement that he was absent from Poona on the 22nd ultimo was absolutely untrue. The plaintiff said that the defendant was actually present, but refused to receive the summons. The learned counsel asked the court to go on with the case. The pretence that the summons was not served upon the defendant was a mere dodge to cause delay.

Mr. Lang said there was no sign on the original summons to show that it had been affixed to any thing. No harm could be done by a postponement of three weeks.

The plaintiff was then called into the witness-box, and stated that the summons was served upon the defendant. The latter was next examined, and stated that he was not served personally.

His lordship said that one or other of the parties most be stating a falsehood. The defendant swore positively that he was not personally served: and there being an oath against oath, his lordship said the best course would be to grant and adjournment, and no harm would be done to the plaintiff. The case was postponed for three weeks; costs to be costs in the cause.

BALANCE OF AN ACCOUNT.

APPAJEE VINAYEK JOSHI VS. NARAYEN JANARDHAN CHHATRE.

This was a suit to recover a sum of money due to the plaintiff at foot of an account. Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved by the plaintiff, in whose favour his lordship gave a decree for Rs. 5,912-8-0, with interest and costs.

OOMER JAMAL YUNANI VS. VETERINARY-COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, for the defendants, asked for a postponement on the ground of a letter written by the defendants to his solicitors, in which he stated that he was suffering from influenza and pneumonia, and that his partner, Mr. Lidbetter, was away from Bombay. The amount sued for was the price of horses sold, and the defendant disputed the correctness of the accounts.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the plaintiff, opposed the application for a postponement. The debt was admitted, and the plaintiff had been promised cheques since May last, but they never came.

His lordship: I cannot take a mere statement of a party that he is ill.

Mr. Russell: I will then produce a medical certificate with an affidavit.

Mr. Lang said the claim was, settled days ago, but the debt had not been paid yet.

Mr. Russell said his difficulty was this. The defendant wrote to his solicitors yesterday that he was ill, and they replied to him last night. Defendant had a cross-claim in respect of horses sold to the plaintiff; and if a decree was made in this case, the learned counsel would ask his lordship to note that it was without prejudice to the defendant's claim. His only object was to protect the defendant from any h rm hereafter; other wise the learned counsel said he would ask leave to file a written statement.

His lordship: There is no cross-claim before me.

Mr. Russell: Then I ask your lordship for a postponement.

Mr. Lang again objected, and the hearing of the case was proceeded with. Mr. Lang said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,030 in respect of horses sold and purchased. The last item in the account was for the sale of three chestnut Arab ponies, which the defendant bough for the Maharaja of Patiala. Plaintiff had made advances on account of some horses which ought to have gone into the plaintiff's stables, but which were improperly taken to the defendant's stables.

Some witnesses were examined; and the claims being proved except as to a few items, the court gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,887-15-9, with interest and costs.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST BILL.

THE foll wing extract from the memorial of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated 19th August, 1895, sent to us for publication, shows that the Chamber of Commerce do not urge the withdrawal from the Municipality, of the right of electing representatives on the Karachi Port Trust:—

"Your memorialists consider a reference may here again be made to the Bombay Port Trust. They are informed that the important Municipality of that town elects no members to the Trust, but that the Municipal Commissioner is (ex-officio) a member of the Board. If the interests of a Municipality such as that of Bombay are considered sufficiently represented and protected by the President alone being a member of the Trust, your memorialists fail to see that the Karachi Corporation could have any good grounds for complaint were it placed on a similar basis.

"Should the proposals made above not meet with the approval of your Excellency's Government, your memorialists are quite prepared to acquiesce in the total number of Trustees being increased to eleven, one of the seats thus created being given to this Chamber, the other to a native merchant thoroughly representative of the foreign or country import and export trades; the latter to be elected by the interest concerned, or nominated by your Excellency, as may be deemed the better."

THE B. S. P. C. A. LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The views of your correspondent A. B. C. are quite correct. Many of the schools in Bombay close after 5 p.m., so it is quite impossible for the competitors to write an essay after having spent whole day in their own schools. In order to give them a short time for recreation, their time for writing essay should be changed from 5 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Another thing is there ought to be a separate passage and corner for the lady-competitors. Because boys are after all boys; they are liable to make mischief specially on this precious occasion. Since these things lie on the part of the secretary of the B. S. P. C. A., Mr. Shroff, I think he will readily take this matter in hand, and will redress the grievances of the essay-writers.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

Worlee, Cleveland Hill, Feb. 19.

MR. EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON is about to marry again. Should he stand for the Presidency at the election next November, the knowledge among the American people that the White House will be graced by the presence of a clever and beautiful woman will add to his chances of success. The lady (says the *St. James's Gazette*) is Mrs. Dimmick, a niece of the late Mrs. Harrison. When Mr. Harrison was President, Mrs. Dimmick lived at the White House, and was generally credited with giving confidential assistance as secretary to Mr. Harrison The intention to marry was declared in a curious way. When Mr. Harrison was in New York he summoned the reporters to his hotel, and made a formal announcement that he would marry Mrs. Dimmick after Lent. In rec

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
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LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
134, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

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American Dentist,
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
In the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild to in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 108 7/8; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced one per cent., to 119¼. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 103; and Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19½. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 higher, at £63 5/8. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 30 7/8d. per oz.; and in New York the value of the metal was unaltered at 67 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London still at 4·88 dollars. Braziers' Copper advanced 10s., say, to £52 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal was 1-16 dearer, at 4 9-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month to Hamburg. Tone of the market steady.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 7-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for February deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for June-July. The market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady at the decline; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York there was a fall of 1·8 cent per lb., in ready Mid.-Uplands, at 7 7·8 cents, per lb.; while May Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 22,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date now give the following comparison with those in 1895 and 1894, respectively for the same time.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	22,000	11,000	15,000
Two days' do.	40,000	20,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,263,000	6,459,000	5,069,000

We give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton omitted from our report of last evening;—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts.....	113,000	111,000	71,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	84,000	70,000	86,000
" Continent....	60,000	38,000	38,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,222,000	6,140,000	5,046,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,431,000	2,352,000	2,167,000
" " to Continent do.	1,665,000	2,348,000	1,664,000
" Stock in the Ports	860,000	990,000	956,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds.....	3,870,000	4,800,070	4,475,180
" " Surats	290,000	122,810	237,250

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,156,000	1,674,140	1,717,700
" London	7,000	6,000	7,500
American Afloat	133,000	353,000	219,000
East Indian "	24,000	2,000	6,000
Total ...	1,317,000	2,035,140	1,941,200
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 17-32d.	2d.	4 3-4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 5-8d.	2 9-16d.	3 5-8d.
Difference ...	29-32d.	7-16d.	5-8d

Cotton here has been quiet in tone to-day, at a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices. Very little business has been reported, exporters having bought only 600 bales, consisting of 300 Bengal, at Rs. 147; 200 Dhollera (Bombay pressed) at Rs. 184; and 100 Porebunder Ginned, at Rs. 208; while the mills have taken 400 bales, say 200 Bengal, at Rs. 150; and 100 each of Khangam, and Dhulia, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been in moderate request for shipment, the tone of the former market having remained firm, and that of the latter steady; but quotations are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,117	bales.
Wheat	21,025	cwts.
Linseed	77,324	"
Rapeseed	2,506	"
Gingellyseed	16,294	"
Groundnuts	16,662	"
Castorseed	2,205	"
Rice	13,669	"

FREIGHTS are firm; but the demand for tonnage from shippers does not improve,

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Rank Telegraphic and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Demand, at which there was no enquiry: and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 13-32d., at which a few contracts passed; and no sales then coming out, rates hardened somewhat, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 3/8d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1·52	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—An advance of 7-16 to ½ per cent. took place in this market to-day, the quotation having been 107 both for Money and Account, at which the feeling was steady, and before the close a further rise of ¼ per cent. was established the rate leaving off at 107¼ in both positions.

SHARES.—This market continues quiet but steady in tone with but little business passing in any line. The following are the changes in our list this evening:—Manockjee Petit Mill shares have advanced, Rs. 10; and Jubilee, Rs. 5. In Presses Volkarts, are Rs. 33 lower; and New Indian, Re 1¼; while New Berar, have advanced Rs. 5. In miscellanous Bombay Flour, are Rs. 25 lower; and Phillips and Co. Rs. 2.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	15	6	20 p.m.	60	45
Teheran	18	2	44 p.m.	...	16
Suez	18	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 18th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	42	...	6
" Karachi	...	17	...	1
" Madras	...	53	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 17.

10 p.m. ... 71·4

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

6 a.m. ... 69·2
10 a.m. ... 74·3
2 p.m. ... 78·9
6 p.m. ... 78·3

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15 February 1896 on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	500	20	920
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	1	53
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	1,700	1,090	10	2,800
Total for 5 weeks ..	2,100	1,590	30	3,720
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	335	477	2	814
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	28	....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	1,717	2,432	9	4,158

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 106
Decrease to date ..... " 438

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAM.—February 17, at her son Jeejeebhai Jehangeer Lam's residence, opposite Sunkerseth's Temple, Tardeo, Bai Awabai, widow of late Jehangeer Dadabhai Lam, aged 86.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GREEN—LYALL.—February 13, at St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev C E Palmer, Henry Hennis Green, Ex-Engineer, P W D, to Isabella Constance, eldest daughter of the Hon D R Lyall, I C S, C S I.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON.—February 11, at 12, Loudon Street, Calcutta, suddenly, Herbert Ha s Hamilton, son of Richard T Hamilton, Esq, Kingstown, Co. Dublin, and partner in the firm of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co, Calcutta and London, aged 32 years.

ROWLEY.—February 2, at Allahabad, Maud Ida, widow of the late John Rowley, Medical Officer, Kanchrapara, E B S Ry, who died recently in Darjeeling.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896

THE result of the re-trial of two of the accused in the Sewree murder case fully justifies the firmness with which the learned Judge, Mr. Justice Candy, declined to accept the verdict of acquittal brought in by a majority of seven to two of the first jury. There can be no hesitation in saying that had Tukaram Santu and Gopal Vittu been allowed to go forth free men at the conclusion of the first trial, a grave miscarriage of justice would have been committed; a singularly deliberate and cold-blooded murder, perpetrated in the presence of two eye-witnesses, would have remained unpunished. A lesson of complete immunity for an atrocious crime, the exact circumstances of which were known to the whole community, would not have been calculated to deter callous ruffians from murdering women without compunction or remorse when the opportunity occurs. The incident will doubtless attract considerable attention at the other side of India, where the question of amending the jury system has been so warmly discussed, and a bill for the purpose is before the Supreme Council. The calendar of the Session just closed has shown how little the lives of women are regarded in certain classes. In one case a man deliberately slew his wife and her mother, because the latter had on the previous day ventured to ask him to try and get work, as she could not provide food for them all without money to pay for it. The wife was stabbed to death as she lay by the side of her new-born infant, and then the mother-in-law was hacked to death. The Sewree murder was in some of its features even more revolting in the callous indifference to the sanctity of life,—when it is that of a woman. The victim, a girl named Kassi, living with her parents on the ground floor of a chawl in Sewree Road, on the afternoon of the 30th December went with a lota to fetch water from the stand-pipe. A Mahratta mill-hand, named Tukaram, was in the verandah outside his room, with his mistress and her mother, who lived with her. Another mill-hand, named Gopal, and two guests were also present in the verandah. Kassi came by with the lota in her hand; the two guests were abruptly dismissed by Tukaram, when he saw her. The poor girl had been married only two months; she wore the gold ornaments given her by her husband in her hair and in her ears. Evidently Tukaram, who was going to his country, and had no money to buy jewels for his intended wife, saw the opportunity of possessing himself of Kassi's gold ornaments. She entered the room or was pulled into it. Gopal was also there, and the two women. She was not seen alive again by anyone but those in the room. At three o'clock next morning Tukaram's brother-in-law, sleeping in the verandah, observed him carrying out Kassi's body wrapped in a mat, the feet exposed, and silver bangles on the ankles, by which he recognised her. Shortly afterwards the police found the dead body in an adjacent quarry, and it was identified as that of Kassi. Death had resulted from strangulation. The four occupants of the room were arrested on the charge of murder.

The younger woman Krishni, who was an unwilling spectator of the murder, gave evidence at the first trial as to what she had seen. Kassi wore gold ornaments when she entered the room. Tukaram seized her, stiffled her by wrapping his dhotur over her face, and tied her feet to a post. He ordered his mistress' mother to hold the girl's feet; she refused, when he struck her and said he would kill her too; whereupon she obeyed. Gopal wanted to go away; Tukaram told him to stay where he was; he too obeyed, in fear of Tukaram. While the old woman held Kassi's feet to prevent her struggling, Tukaram strangled her. She did not cry out, for her mouth was covered. Tukaram then took off her head ornaments, but was unable to remove the anklets and bracelets. These ornaments were afterwards removed by a goldsmith called in for the purpose by the police. Gopal was given the head ornaments and the lota to take care of, and the body wrapped in a mat and placed in a loft. When the police found the body and proceeded to arrest Gopal that worthy handed them the lota with the gold ornaments which he had hidden away in his room Krishni stated that when she asked Tukaram why he was killing Kassi he replied that he was going to his country to get married, and he wanted to get her gold ornaments to sell them and get money. The defence made plausible use of the statement to try and discredit Krishni's evidence. It was argued that she was an untrustworthy witness, animated by a desire to revenge herself on Tukaram for throwing her off. Tukaram told her at three o'clock in the morning to go and see whether any one was about near the quarry-hole as he intended to hide the body there. On her demurring he presented her with Kassi's jacket. She then went and reported that the coast was clear; Tukaram took the body wrapped in a cloth and was seen by the man sleeping in the verandah, carrying it towards the quarry, where it was found within an hour. With all due respect to the majority of the gentlemen of the first jury, who tried the accused in this case, it must be said that their verdict acquitting Tukaram and Gopal is incomprehensible. Whether the girl Krishni had a grudge against her paramour, who so inopportunely confessed his intention to marry somebody else, the salient facts are established quite independently of her evidence. Kassi was seen last alive standing at the door of her room; he is seen by a witness, whose testimony is not impugned, carrying out her dead-body in the darkness of night to the quarry-hole, where the police found it an hour later. Gopal, who had been in Tukaram's room, when the girl went in, was found in possession of her gold ornaments and the lota, which he had hidden away in his room. He did not deny that they belonged to Kassi; he said that Tukaram had given them to him to keep. Yet the first jury acquitted him as well as Tukaram of complicity in the murder. The evidence of Krishni was corroborated on crucial points. She described the manner in which the victim was strangled; the medical evidence proved that death was caused by the hand of a powerful man applied to the throat. She stated that the body was hidden in the room, and was carried out at night by Tukaram to be deposited in the quarry. A witness saw Tukaram carrying the dead body from the room.

The testimony of Krishni is not only confirmed on many points of decisive importance, but it is not contradicted or put in doubt by the known and indisputable facts of the case. There are no discrepancies to be explained away. Her account of what occurred in the room at the time of the murder is confirmed in several particulars. The string with which the unfortunate Kassi was tied to the post was found *in situ* around the post when the police entered the room next day to arrest the two women. The mat in which the still palpitating body of the victim was wrapped when hidden in the loft, was still in the loft, and half-open as it was left when the body was lifted out. The two guests who were promptly dismissed by Tukaram when Kassi came first, saw her at the door with him; a barber standing near saw Kassi and Tukaram go into the room together. The man Gopal was also seen going into the room. The man whom she describes as binding and strangling the girl with his hands, is a very powerful man Gopal, who looked on helplessly and wished to get away, but was threatened and told to stay and take charge of the trinkets, is physically weak and undersized, and very unlikely to be the chief actor in such a deed. The quarry in which the body was deposited before daybreak had been carefully searched by the police at one o'clock in the morning, and nothing was found there. The man Tukaram was arrested sleeping in his cot in the verandah in the early morning an hour before the body was found in the quarry. Krishni gave the same account of all that had passed from the first. Every test that can be possibly applied to the testimony of the eye-witness strengthens and confirms it. Yet, as we have seen, one jury returned a verdict of not guilty by a large majority, on the same evidence which satisfied another jury that a foul murder had been committed and that Tukaram was the murderer. It may be of course that the first jury was influenced by a sentimental or conscientious objection to capital punishment. It is not sufficiently known that in this country the law in that respect differs from that which prevails in the United Kingdom. When a verdict of wilful murder is returned in an English court the presiding judge can pronounce but one sentence—that of death. There is no option, no alternative. In India the presiding judge is allowed to discriminate. The sentence may be the highest known to the law, capital punishment; or the judge at his discretion may pass a sentence of imprisonment for life. The law empowers the judge to withhold the death penalty wherever extenuating circumstances may be discerned, or some faint shadow of doubt may render it inexpedient to send a man to execution, although there is no reasonable doubt that he was rightly convicted. It is unnecessary for juries to assume a function that does not rightly belong to them, and decide that capital punishment should not be inflicted by the simple process of acquitting the murderer. Such a course is open to the obvious objection that if generally acted upon it would give a degree of immunity to murder not accorded to lesser crimes.

THOUGH the commission of the flying squadron was generally supposed to have been a reply to German interference than American menace, it is surprising to find that the news had a more telling effect in America than in Germany. While the German Emperor predicted that the squadron would never be commissioned, the American press indicated the possibility that it might be sent to Venezuela, and alarm was felt in Washington. The Chicago *Herald*, one of the soberest of American journals, declared that the utmost interest attached to the subject, and that so soon as the news reached Washington a special meeting of the Venezuelan commission was urgently called, though its assembly had not been contemplated for at least another ten days. This action, we learn, was taken at the imperative demand of President Cleveland, who had at last, so the American paper tells us, realised that that country had been "lulled into a false sense of security by the dispatches of a hired agent of England, who was sent here to sound public sentiment and to flatter the American people with dispatches printed in one of the London papers." The five members of the Venezuelan Commission are accused of dawdling over their work, and having spent two weeks in a vain attempt to select their secretary. President Cleveland is said to have grown indignant and irritated at the procrastination of these men, from whom so much was expected. President Cleveland's message to them was apparently almost amusing in its pomposity. He admonished them as to the gravity of the British Admiralty's action, and quoted the story of the Trojan horse that deceived the people of Priam to such a degree that they drew its huge carcass inside the walls of their city, and rendered destruction inevitable. This classic reference immensely impressed the President, and special agents of the American government were instructed to watch every movement of the squadron at Portsmouth; the navy department receiving hourly telegrams regarding intentions of England. So great was the alarm felt across the Atlantic that cabinet ministers lost their equanimity and Senator Cullom, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, declared unequivocally that the Venezuelan situation assumed a new gravity, and it now looked as if the United States was to be ambushed. He predicted that the Committee on Foreign Relations would be called together early in the week, and both houses of Congress would have to make an effort to find out the true intentions of the English Government. They were anxious to believe that England meant the commission of the flying squadron as a menace to Germany, but could not but feel that Great Britain was planning a big surprise and that the Western hemisphere would soon feel its force.

LADY DUFFERIN, writing to the *Indian Magazine and Review*, gives subscribers to the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund" a short resume of the annual report which has not yet been published and an account of the way in which it has been decided to help medical students from India to take higher qualifications in England. Two of the scholarships at the London School of Medicine are to be discontinued as soon as they fall vacant, and are to be replaced by grants-in-aid to female students, residents of India, desiring to complete their medical education in England and qualify for the English Medical Register. The United Kingdom Committee of the Fund has accordingly offered to the Central Committee four scholarships or grants-in-aid of £50 each for two years. The four are to be named the Queen-Empress, the Dufferin, the Lansdowne, and the Elgin. These grants are subject to various conditions. In the first place candidates must be natives or residents of India; they must be recommended by the Central Committee as women who have already had experience of practical medical work in India, and they must remain in Europe for more than two years. The financial position of each student is to be enquired into, and they may study in London, Edinburg, Glasgow or Dublin as is most convenient to them, where they may also, if they wish, compete for a Brussels degree, but they must qualify from the English Medical Register. It is arranged that if a student qualify in one year a part of the second year's grant-in-aid may be given to her, whilst on the other hand the grant may be withdrawn at the end of the first year if unsatisfactory reports are received of the student's progress or conduct. A hundred pounds is to be the maximum grant by the United Branch for the two years' study. Two of the scholarships have already been applied for. The new arrangement involves an additional expenditure of £200 on the Fund, and Lady Dufferin expresses the earnest hope that the improvement in the Committee's financial position will continue, for the United Kingdom Committee will require all the help it can get to enable it to give effectual assistance to the fund in India.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution is published in the current number of the *Gazette of India* summarising the reports on the progress of Education in India during 1894-95. It is a brief statistical review, but the figures given are instructive, as showing the growth of educational institutions in the country and the increasing appreciation of such institutions by the people. The total number of Public and private institutions to which the reports relate rose from 147,297 in 1893-94 to 149,49[illegible] in 1894-95. The number of primary schools stood at 97,325 in 1893-94 and 99,558 in 1894-95. Secondary schools, which numbered 5,0[illegible]6 in the preceding year, increased by 33. The number of training schools remained stationary a 159, but the number of all other special schools fell from 468 to 390. There were 5,609 advanced, and 38,528 elementary. Private institutions in the year under review as compared with 5,730 advanced, and 38,39[illegible] elementary, Private Institutions in the previous year. An increase of 583 is reported among elementary private institutions teaching a vernacular only or mainly. The total number of scholars under instruction in schools of all classes increased from 4,066,23[illegible] in 1893-94 to 4,189,770 in 1894-95. There was an increase of 107,878 among male scholars, who numbered 3,799,170 in 1894-95, and of 15,657 among female scholars, whose number was 390,600. The percentage of pupils at school to the total population of school-going age, taken at 15, per cent. of the entire population, rose from 11·6 in 1893-94 to 12·02 in 1894-95. The increase was shared by pupils of both sexes, the percentage of the male population of school-going age actually under intruction having risen from 20·82 to 21·43, and the similar percentage of females from 2·19 to 2·28. The gross expenditure in public institutions in the country has increased from Rs. 3,05,19,62[illegible] in 1891 to Rs. 3,30,88,434 in 1894-95. An analysis of the race tables shows that of children attending schools 2,732,186 are Hindus, 905,571 Mahomedans; 27,975 Europeans and Eurasians; 29,887 Native Christians; while 30,616 are classed in miscellaneous races or religions. The resolution may be dry reading for the general public, but will be intensely interesting to the statistician.

IN our news columns, to-day, we publish the report and balance-sheet of the Commercial and

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LANDING OF BRITISH MARINES AT SEOUL.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

A detachment of British marines has been landed at Seoul, for the protection of the Legation.

INDIGNATION OF JAPAN.

Japan is indignant at the action taken by Russia in the Korea.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, last night, an amendment, brought forward by Mr. Atherley Jones in favour of arbitration with regard to Venezuela, was withdrawn at the urgent instance of Mr. Balfour, who said that any discussion of the subject at the present would not facilitate a satisfactory and honourable settlement.

An amendment by Sir W. Wedderburn, regretting the policy of the Government in regard to Chitral, was rejected by 192 against 79 votes.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Malabar has arrived from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 18.

Sir Frederick Fryer leaves Rangoon for the Chin Hills on Sunday. At Tiddim, he will hold a Durbar for the Kanhow, Sokte, and Siyin Chiefs; at Haka, a Durbar for the Haka, Yokwa, and Baungshe Chiefs; and at Falam, a Durbar for the Tashon, Yahow, and Whennah Chiefs. Sir F. Fryer returns to Rangoon on the 25th March.

GENERAL BOOTH AT BARODA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, FEB. 18.

General Booth visited Baroda to-day. Arrangements had been made for an enthusiastic reception, but were spoiled by the late arrival of the train. General Booth had important interviews with his Highness the Gaekwar, the British Resident, and other gentlemen. A crowded meeting was held in the College Hall, and attended by the most influential people of the city, who eagerly listened to the General's exposition of his Indian Social scheme. The Chief Justice presided. Great interest was manifested, and considerable sums of money have been promised.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

BARSI, FEB. 18.

A great mass meeting was held, this evening, Mr. Shete presiding, when it was proposed to boycott English cloth. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon, from Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening. The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 18.

The Orient Line mail steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	83 5-8
Bar Silver	30 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect, Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst gave an entertainment to the European officers of the local police force, with their families and friends, at Government House, Parel. The event was looked upon with great interest, as it was the first of its kind. Nearly all the members of the force, with their families and friends, numbering in all about one hundred and fifty, partook of the Governor's hospitality. The task of arranging sports for the children was entrusted to a committee, consisting of Superintendents Harry Brewin and Thomas Sweeney, and Commaudant Sheeby, and they carried out the duty admirably. An interesting programme, consisting of seven events, such as throwing balls, long jump, high jump, flat races for children between nine and twelve years and under nine years, sack race, and pick-a-back race, was drawn up for the boys, while for the girls, flat races, skipping, sack race, tug-of-war (for boys and girls), etc., were arranged. Several merry-go-rounds were also provided for the amusement of the children. His Excellency's Band was in attendance, and played selections of music. Snake-charmers and jugglers were again out, and their magical performances were witnessed by the guests with joy and amazement. The officers with their families and friends commenced to arrive at three o'clock, and were received under the portico by Resaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, the Native Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency, and Captain Grantham. The children enjoyed the merry-go-rounds, while the officers whiled away their time in exchanging mutual greetings, and witnessing the performances of the different "tamashawallas." About half-past 4 o'clock, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, attended by Major Owen, arrived, and was received by Mr. R. F. Vincent, Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner. Her Excellency mingled amongst the children, and evinced a good deal of interest in the youngsters. At 5 o'clock, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. John Nugent, drove in and was received by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and officers of the force. Shortly afterwards the guests adjourned to the back part of Government House, where refreshments were served up. Afterwards the racing and other sports were carried on by the children with great spirit, and the guests dispersed shortly after dark, the children giving loud cheers to their Excellencies before their departure.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

THE controversy upon the Indian cotton import duties is of such long standing, and just now the public mind is so pre-occupied with foreign and colonial affairs that the readjustment of the duties proposed by Sir James Westland has not attracted so much attention as you on the spot would naturally suppose. The attitude of Lancashire on the question is shown in the following resolution of the Lancashire Committee of Employers and Operatives, which was wired to the Viceroy from Manchester. "That this meeting of the Indian Import Duties Committee, whilst reasserting its opinion that nothing short of the entire abolition of import duties on cotton cloths will be satisfactory or remove all cause of complaint, and re-stating its contention that an equivalent excise and import duty on all the products of the Lancashire and the Indian mills alike would have been the most equitable plan to adopt, is of opinion that, subject to all goods bleached, dyed, or printed by steam power being excised on their finished value like imported goods of the same description, the present proposals in a great measure remove the serious inequalities between excise and import duties as now levied, and respectfully request his Excellency the Viceroy and his Council to pass the proposed measure into law in preference to other alternatives suggested, which, if adopted, would only very slightly meet the objections of Lancashire." On the same day (Wednesday) the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution stating that the Bill submitted to the Indian Legislative Council on Jan. 23 to place a uniform duty, equivalent to three and a-half per cent., *ad valorem*, on all imports of cotton goods, and all those produced in Indian mills, leaving yarns free was accepted as being the solution of present difficulties least open to objection. The Government was, however, urged to remove the duties at the earliest possible moment.

It will be seen from the above that Lancashire is not particularly grateful for what has been granted to her as a boon, and she has various complaints to make. One of these is voiced by the Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who has been writing to the papers to disprove Sir James Westland's assertion that "Manchester has systematically refused all information regarding the trade. It has left us to ferret out the facts for ourselves." Mr. Helm declares that "this statement is so entirely unfounded that it has been read here with the greatest amazement. He states that on the first announcement of the intended imposition of the duties in December, 1894, a letter was despatched from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State, explaining the effect of the proposed method of applying the duties and pointing out its deficiencies as an expedient for preventing protection to the Indian cotton industry. In February, 1895, when the particulars of the Tariff Act had become known, a further and fuller communication was sent to the India Office, giving all information bearing upon the question which the Chamber could command. In this second letter attention was drawn to the fact that the Viceroy of India had acted upon statements obtained by the Financial Secretary from the millowners of India without having before him corresponding information from English producers and merchants. To these letters no answer was received beyond an acknowledgment in each case, and a promise that the views of the Chamber should have consideration. Moreover, no request for information has ever reached the Chamber from the Indian Office or from the Government of India, either before or since the duties were imposed in December, 1894, although in March, June, and again in November of that year, upon mere rumours of their impending imposition, the Chamber had put itself into communication on the subject with the Secretary of State. According to his own showing therefore Manchester has not given any direct information for nearly twelve months. But it is apparent from Sir James Westland's speech that he was referring not to what occurred directly after the duties were imposed at the beginning of 1895 but to what has happened during the last few months—a period in which the Chamber of Commerce has given no information whatever to the Indian authorities.

But Lancashire has still another grievance as it supposes. One of the Manchester papers points out that it was understood when the Lancashire case was handed in that the Bombay and Calcutta replies and any suggestions for amendment based upon them should be submitted to the Lancashire Committee for consideration and report. Had that been done, says the paper in question, it might not have affected the ultimate decison of the Indian Government. But it would at least have elicited the information which Sir James Westland tells us he has been anxious to obtain, and it might possibly have resulted in a compromise more satisfactory to India, as well as to Lanca hire than that now proposed. It would seem from these remarks that Lancashire folk are unaware of the fact that the legislation introduced by Sir James Westland was framed before the commercial bodies in India had an opportunity to express their views. The Government of India could scarcely have given the Lancashire Committee copies of documents which they had not received. But the *Manchester Guardian* declares that there has been no disposition in Lancashire to be unreasonable, and in proof of the statement it remarks that at the present time there is no serious disposition to grudge even the advantage conceded to the hand-loom weavers of India, as hand-loom weavers. That advantage does not imply the transfer of large capital to the creation and development of a competing and really exotic industry under the stimulus of protection, as in the case of the Bombay mills. This phase of the matter is at present more immediately a matter between the Indian manufacturer and the hand-loom weaver than between the latter and Lancashire. "It is not difficult" continues the journal "to understand the cry which is being raised in India against the new scheme. Since the competition of Japan has been developed and that of China begun, the Indian millowners have been steadily increasing the number of their power looms with a view to supplying the Indian market not merely with yarns, as hitherto, but with machine-made cloths. Though protesting that the Act of 1894 was in no sense protective, they have been distinctly encouraged to extend their weaving by the differential operation of the duties imposed by that Act. They have also not only increased their production of the finer counts of yarn, but have increased their importation of the finer counts with a view to competition with the finer cloths imported. No stronger testimony to the really protective nature of the existing duties could be desired than the strong feeling which the proposed modifications are said to have existed in Bombay, Calcutta, and other mill-owning centres. The *Manchester Guardian* goes on to point out that the differential treatment of yarns and cloths may have important consequences for Lancashire. It is not so much a question of a mere difference of a duty of 3½ per cent. between the hand-loom and the imported machine-made fabrics. The conditions of the two industries are so very different that a direct effect on any competition between the two which may be imagined is scarcely likely to be practically observable. As was admitted at the meeting of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce 3½ per cent. is less oppressive than 5 per cent.; but 3½ per cent. is a direct charge on the industry, like an increased rent, an increased gas or water rate, or any other form of incidental outlay. It involves, moreover, like all Customs arrangements, a certain amount of harassment. It seems very probable, therefore, that their mere freedom from taxation will tend strongly to stimulate the exportation of yarns to India in preference to cloth; and these yarns will undoubtedly go to help competition in India, whether from the hand-looms of from the power looms of the Native States, with the grey and finished piece-goods of Lancashire. Of course Lancashire would rather sell her cloths than her yarns; the former represent a greater employment of labour than the latter. The scheme involves a differential treatment of bleached, dyed, and printed goods shipped from Lancashire as compared with goods bleached, dyed, or printed in India. These differences may very well have an insidious influence on a trade of such extreme nicety as the great cotton trade of Lancashire. Any injury to the export trade of Lancashire "continues the paper" will react adversely on the export trade of India. It would therefore be a mistake to be too grateful for the concessions proposed, acceptable as they may be as an instalment. As Mr. Emmott urged last night at Oldham, the position cannot be regarded as either satisfactory or safe without the total abolition of these duties. Pending a final solution of the exchange question we must continue to urge that the gap in the Indian finances should be bridged by retrenchment rather than by a fiscal device which, whatever adjustments may be attempted, must continue to be inherently mischievous."

At the meeting of the Oldam Chamber of Commerce referred to above Mr. Emmott said that when they had a silver exchange which was constantly fluctuating—and, unfortunately, until last year, fluctuating downwards—it must give a considerable premium, and, in fact, did give a considerable premium, to the manufacturers of India, and to the Eastern countries, which were now entering into formidable competition with us. It was not a question of bimetalism but of absolute fact that if wages, which were paid in gold in this country, remained at the same level, or even slowly increased, as they had done during the last twenty years, and if wages paid in silver had not enormously increased, the manufacturer in Eastern countries must have an enormous advantage in the question of wages over the manufacturer in Western countries. As to the Indian import duties, it was possible that in the year 1896 they might see some recovery from the low figures which were pre sented by the trade returns of 1895, but it was a very remarkable, and, and so far as it went, a gratifying fact, that our exports to other countries than India were on the whole considerably larger than they had been in previous years. At the same time the importance of our cotton exports to India arose from the fact that it was nearly, if not quite, a tenth part of the value of all the goods exported from this country. They had seen what was proposed to be done in the matter of the reduction of these duties. It was a distinct gain that they were to be reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and it was also a gain that yarn was to be admitted duty free. The Oldham Chamber of Commerce, however, would never rest satisfied until the Indian import duties were altogether removed. That was the end at which they aimed, and they would never be content until it was attained. The only way in which it could be done was by either reducing the expenditure of India or increasing the revenue. That would be best done by a rise in exchange, and again they came back to the old question. It was not a question of bimetallism, but the question, as Sir H Fowler, and previous Secretaries of State for India, and also Sir Henry's successor, Lord G. Hamilton, had said, was, that the difficulties of Indian finance arose solely and entirely from the loss on exchange.

The journal which last week completed its jubilee—the *Daily News*—writes on the question with a vigour that could not be surpassed by the most indignant Bombay mill-owner. It speaks of the question as having reached an acute and extremely serious stage. "At first sight" it writes "the proposals made nominally by Sir James Westland, and really by Lord George Hamilton, are more unjust to Lancashire than to India. But the fact is that by a happy combination of blunders they unite nearly every fault, and give almost everybody concerned a reasonable ground of complaint. The mill-owners of Bombay are naturally furious at having to pay a duty from which their competitors with the hand-loom will be exempt. The natives of India, or such of them as take an intelligent interest in public affairs, see with disgust that a large amount of revenue is to be sacrificed, at a time when the annexation of Chitral has greatly increased the expenditure. On the other hand, Lancashire has at least got a genuine grievance. No English trade has a right to say that their manufactures shall by exempt from a tax which is not protective, and which is required by the condition of the Indian revenue. But cotton spinners will not be alone in denouncing an arrangement which is avowedly protective, and which thus violates the cardinal principles of British finance. Sir James Westland argued, or rather assumed, that the policy of the late and the present Secretaries of State was absolutely identical. This is not very complimentary to Lord George Hamilton, who told the people of Lancashire that he was coming in with measures of relief. Nor is it any longer true. Sir Henry and Lord George both undertook to free the duties from every particle of Protection. Lord George has made them thoroughly protective" On the other hand the *Standard* makes light of the alleged protection. It writes: "With the arguments urged against the exemption of cloths woven in hand-looms it is not easy to feel much sympathy, whether the complaint comes from Manchester or Bombay. Apart from sentimental and æsthetic reasons for encouraging these home industries, it would be what Sir James Westland oddly calls a blank impossibility to put an excise on such fabrics. It is hard to believe, however, that any such enormous increase of hand-loom weaving as the Bombay mill-owners anticipate will be brought about by the amendment of the Excise and Customs laws. The truth is, that as long as Cotton Duties continue to be enforced there are bound to be complaints from one side or the other, and more often from both. That, of course, was the objection foreseen from the first; and we can only hope that the time is not far distant when they may be safely abolished. It will, however, be admitted by all but prejudiced critics that, at any rate, something has been done by the present Bills to remove the more glaring inequalities of the impost."

The record figures for the reserve held in the banking department of the Bank of England and the coin and bullion which we referred to last week have been further raised since the publication of the last return, this week's figures showing an addition to the reserve of upwards of £600,000, raising the total to close to forty millions, while the coin and bullion item has been raised to fully 48¼ millions. In both instances the totals are higher than ever before previously touched. Less than £100,000 was received from abroad during the week, so that the major portion of the increased strength is due to receipts of coin from the provinces. The revenue collections are proceeding on a large scale, the addition to the public deposits having amounted to close upon a million. Owing to these collections the market, in spite of the large receipts of currency from the country, is poorer to the extent of nearly half a million, but the other deposits still stand at over 52½ millions.

Yesterday's payments on the Stock Exchange were effected without the slightest disturbance in the Money market, apart from the raising of the rate for short loans by about ½ per cent. The inquiry for accommodation was somewhat larger than had been expected, but owing to the abundant supply of money no difficulty was found in obtaining the sums required. There is no change in the position of the Money market, which promises a continuance of ease for a long time to come. Several large railway dividends will be distributed almost immediately, while next week it is not improbable that further amounts of the Japanese money may be distributed. There is less expectation of heavy shipments of gold to the United States in connexion with the new loan, and it is stated on the best authority that no definite arrangement has yet been arrived at for the introduction of the new Chinese Loan, though negotiations are believed to be still going on. It will take some time for improving trade demand to make its influence felt upon the large surplus balances seeking employment, and rates are likely to continue to rule at a very low level.

An interesting Consular report has just been issued on Japanese trade and industries, which clearly indicates the rapid improvement that is taking place in the volume of business. For the first nine months of the year the aggregate volume of foreign trade was nearly 25½ million dollars greater than for the corresponding period of 1894—an increase of 15 per cent. Moreover this gain was not confined to one side of the account, for the imports show a rise of about 5½ millions, or six per cent., and the exports a rise of 20 millions, or 25 per cent. For the quarter ending September 30 the imports amounted to 32,673,000 dols. and the exports to 39,852,000dols., an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the value of the imports and of over 37 per cent. in that of the exports, and of 21 per cent. in that of the total trade as compared with the third quarter of 1894. Of the total trade for the quarter, the British Empire shared to the extent of 25,750,000dols.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

A FEW days hence will mark the close of the Indian career of one of the ablest administrators and organisers the Bombay Civil Service has produced within the last thirty years or so. A man of stern independence of character, with rigid notions of duty and courage to carry his convictions into effect under the most adverse circumstances; of rare administrative and organising ability which enabled him to carry reform where men of less courage and inferior mental calibre held back in the face of popular clamour, Sir Charles Pritchard has made his mark upon the important branches of administration with which he was connected. He shewed himself to be as much the superior of most of his contemporaries in physique, as he towered above them in intellectual vigour. No clearer testimony could be needed to demonstrate the value of the reforms Sir Charles has initiated and successfully carried out than that, in his hands, the salt revenue of the Bombay Presidency increased by more than 161 lakhs; the liquor excise by at least 50 lakhs; and the opium excise by about 8 lakhs of rupees, that is a total addition to the public revenue of about 220 lakhs; and if we count the additions made in other parts of India, where certain principles of the new systems introduced by Sir Charles have been accepted and adopted, the annual increase of revenue, arising from his administrative improvements must be estimated at about three crores of rupees. It is not often that a servant of the State can boast of having made such a solid addition to the public revenues; and there can be little doubt that, in the retirement of Sir Charles Pritchard, the Government and the country lose an able and most successful administrator and revenue officer.

Joining the service in December 1857, and arriving in the country in the beginning of 1858, Sir Charles has completed no less than thirty-eight years' service in Bombay and at Calcutta. He worked for six years under the Collectors of Bombay, Thana, Belgaum and Dharwar; and during that period he easily succeeded in showing the stuff that was in him. At Belgaum and its outlying districts he hunted outlaws and bands of robbers who, from deserted hill forts, pounced upon those districts; brought them to justice; and restored order and security of life and property. A singular adventure is related of how, one night in 1862, he chased barefooted, through the darkness, two European artillery men who broke into his house, collared them, and gave them into police custody. He had a year's sick leave from February 1865 to February 1866, and on his return to this country, was posted again to Belgaum as Assistant Collector and Magistrate; and served later on in the same capacity at Thana and in Khandesh, where he twice officiated as Collector and Magistrate in August 1867 and again in May 1869. It was in Khandesh that he made his name as a thorough-going sportsman, while at the same time he shewed his energy and indomitable will in relieving the sufferers from the scarcity which prevailed there in 1868. For a year, that is from October 1870 to October 1871, Sir Charles distinguished himself on special duty at Poona in the investigation of frauds committed by subordinates in the Public Works Department. In the latter part of 1871, he came to Bombay as officiating Collector of Salt Revenue, in which office he was confirmed in February 1873. He then elaborated and carried into effect the late Mr. Pedder's scheme for the organisation and improvement of the entire salt department. He shewed how successfully he could wield the magician's wand, for the salt revenue rose in his time from 68 to 104 lakhs of rupees. Sir Charles Pritchard's fame then extended beyond the limits of our own Presidency; and for nine months, from January to September 1876, his services were lent to the Madras Presidency, whither he proceeded on special duty as president of the Salt Commission. He worked zealously in demonstrating the superiority of the system he had introduced and worked in Bombay; and as a result the best and important features of his system were advantageously introduced and adopted in the sister Presidency. The sphere of their usefulness was further extended afterwards to the salt lakes of Rajputana, the salt fields of Sind, and even to the remoter salt hills of the Punjab. Sir Charles, on his return from Madras, reverted in September 1876 to his substantive office of Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay.

From May 1877 to March 1878, Sir Charles was again placed on special duty to submit a scheme for the better working of the Abkari system and its general management, and he devised a scheme which, while it brought increased revenue to the Government treasury, tended to diminish and restrain drunkenness—a scheme that was subjected to much adverse criticism at the time. But in the face of public obloquy and unpopularity, Sir Charles pursued the even tenour of his policy, and had the energy and ability to push his convictions to their legitimate consequences. On the completion of his duty in connection with the Abkari scheme, Sir Charles was in March 1878 appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce. In May 1879, he obtained a furlough to Europe for two years; and while on furlough, was, in April 1881, confirmed in the appointment. In February 1885, he had another furlough for two years on medical certificate, and while on furlough, that is on the 29th March 1886, he was appointed a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Having, on his return to Bombay, conducted the duties of Commissioner of Customs for about two months, he was in April 1887 transferred to Sind to officiate as Commissioner there. In August 1888, he was confirmed in the post of Commissioner in Sind. While holding the post of Commissioner of Customs at Bombay, during the eight years between 1878 and 1887, Sir Charles had the satisfaction of completing the organisation for increased salt and excise revenue, and for putting into working order his scheme for the more profitable working of the opium revenue, the details of which latter were subsequently incorporated in the Opium Act and Rules. The new measures introduced by Sir Charles experienced considerable opposition from influential quarters; but nothing daunted, he fought his opponents with their own weapons, wielding them so skilfully and adroitly as to secure a triumph over them in the end. As Commissioner in Sind, he greatly developed the Kurrachee Harbour works and completed the Mahomedan Provincial College. He established female hospitals and training schools for nurses; reformed the system of irrigation in vogue there; projected a direct railway line between Delhi and Hyderabad in Sind; and secured the construction of the Kotri-Umarkot line. By these and other measures, Sir Charles helped greatly in developing and extending the usefulness of public works in Sind to an extent they had not known before. In May 1889, he was appointed temporary Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, and after serving in that capacity for six months, he obtained a year's furlough on medical certificate from November 1889 to November 1890. On his return to this country, he was, on the 9th November of the latter year, appointed Member of Council, the duties of which responsible office he discharged to the great advantage of the public exchequer. His valuable services in this respect received fitting recognition in his being appointed Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in May 1891. Six months later, that is in November 1892, Sir Charles was transferred to Calcutta as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, in which post he has continued to this date. As Member of the local Council, he boldly cut the Gordian knot of many an administrative problem, while by his unflinching decision of character, he helped to add considerably to the strength and prestige of the Government of the day.

To Sir Charles Pritchard belongs the credit of initiating the Bombay systems relating to the salt and the liquor and opium excise revenues, which are now worked in large sections in this country. The most important of these was of course the reform of the salt administration, with respect to which his Draft Act became law towards the end of 1873. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was thereupon held in the Town Hall to demand the repeal of the Salt Act. In the emergency which had arisen, Sir Charles acted with characteristic promptness and decision; and the measures he adopted tided the Presidency over the fear of a salt famine; and the Salt Act of 1873 has ever since been in full swing without further objections or opposition. The result has been that the salt revenue of the Presidency has since 1872 more than trebled, increasing from 68 to 226 lakhs of rupees. The Abkari or the Liquor Excise was the next department of administration which was entrusted to Sir Charles Pritchard in the year 1877. The result of putting up to auction the right to sell liquor within a certain area was in former times universal drunkenness in Thana, Surat, and other districts. Sir Charles, under his new system, confined the manufacture of liquor to a few centres, which were kept under strict surveillance; and the public got pure wholesome spirit instead of the deleterious stuff that was sold formerly. The duty was levied in proportion to the alcoholic strength of the liquor; and the retail sale was guided by certain fixed prices. Illicit distillation was nearly put an end to; while the rise in the price of liquor from 50 to 200 per cent. lessened drunkenness among the lower orders in all parts of the Presidency. In the year 1875, when Sir Charles Pritchard was entrusted with the reform of certain portions of the opium system, which then prevailed, he was of opinion that more satisfactory arrangements with Native States and an increase in the retail price of opium were changes that were urgently required. Negotiations were speedily opened with the authorities at Baroda and Central India; and the rules for the retail sale of opium were assimilated to those in force in British territory; while the import of opium which had not passed the British scales was rigidly countermanded. With the assistance of a strong preventive staff, the measures introduced by Sir Charles admitted of the retail price of the drug being doubled and trebled, while the smuggling of the drug was materially checked. The effect of the improved system was to raise the total amount of the excise duty on opium from 2¾ lakhs in former years to 10¼ lakhs in 1891 and the following year. The chief characteristic of Sir Charles' method of work has been unfailing patience to master details and to verify facts and figures before taking action in any matter. It is said by his friends that some of his measures have been unpopular, because the spirit which guided and inspired them was misrepresented and misunderstood. Time has assuaged temporary ill-feeling and resentment; and it is to be hoped that old impressions will give place to friendly emotions when the spirit which inspired his work is better appreciated and understood. Sir Charles Pritchard's many friends hope that he will long be spared, in honourable retirement, to receive further evidence of the good results of his labours, and to continue to benefit the country with his valuable advice and experience.

THE SUNTH SUCCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a Rajpoot custom sanctioned by the usage of ages that on a Chief dying the widow is permitted to adopt, and this is of course a natural and proper proceeding as the Queen has an opportunity of selecting a person whom she knows will protect her, treat her with honour, and see that she is not made a slave of. But it is a custom that our Political Officers ignore and try invariably to set aside. It is therefore very extraordinary that we should be now told that the Bombay Political Department have a difficulty in finding a successor to the late Maharajah of Sunth. I have not Tod's "Rajasthan," at hand, or would point out his theory and law on the subject. In like manner, in the case of Jhabra Patur, which has brought so much trouble on the Political authorities, the Ranee wished to adopt a scion of a Jhala family from the Meywar State, but the Political Officers on the death of the Raj Kanah Puthee Singh must needs go to Guzerat and select a boy who was supposed to have some collateral relationship to the great Minister Zalim Singh of Purtab, but the selection was never ratified by the Ranee. Surely, the Bombay Political authorities have never consulted the wishes of the Suthe Rance of Meywar of Sunth, the daughter of the Barriawad Chief, in this matter. Many lapses of this nature occur amongst the Rajpoots Bhyads in the Native States, and the Rajah's interference is mainly limited to the succession tax to be exacted. The ladies make terms for themselves, and are sufficiently clever to select a person as successor who is fit and clever enough to carry on the duties of the Raj. Of course the choice of a successor must be limited to the clan of the deceased Chief. The kamdars of the Raj usually try to get some stranger, as he would be isolated and not have any support, and thus fall into their hands. A Political Officer has a great deal to guard against, but when the Ranee is allowed to adopt in accordance with Rajput usage, there can seldom be a mistake.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 16.

THE order calling upon Desais, Arcadares, and Imandares, and to present themselves with their followers, is believed to be intended to bring them together to be sent in pursuit of the revolters. It is not yet known how many of them have answered the call. Captain Gomes da Costa has gone to Sanguem with a force of 125 soldiers, fifty of whom are Europeans and the remainder Natives. Captain Gomes da Costa has gone there upon receiving information that the rebels are there. Before the force left Pangim, Captain Gomes da Costa gave orders by which the wayfarers at Pangim, Talegaum, and Marmagoa were caught to convey baggage and food stores for the troop. This arbitrary act has occasioned a panic among the lower classes, and it is now their turn to seek shelter by flight into British territory. On the 10th instant three wounded soldiers were brought to Pangim. They are seriously injured, and are lying in the Military Hospital. It is reported that two persons at Cudnem have been killed by Ranes on suspicion that they were traitors, and in consequence of this a misunderstanding has arisen among the Ranes. Owing to the disturbed state at Novas Conquitas serenades and masquerades of all kinds have been prohibited. His Royal Highness still remains at the palace at Cabo.—During the absence of the Governor of Damaun, who has taken leave to return to Portugal, Major J. I. de Souza Gaspar, Sub-Commissary of the Abkari Department, has been appointed to act for him, and Ensign J. F. Correia de Figueredo has been temporarily entrusted with the duties of the Sub-Commissary of Abkari.—The annual report of the meeting of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, held on the 26th June, 1895, for the year ending 31st December, 1894, has been published and circulated with the *Boletim Official*, dated 15th instant. From a comparative statement given therein for the years 1893 and 1894, it appears that the latter year has been unfavourable in its result. The gross receipts for 1894 amounted to Rs. 5,43,672 and expenditure to Rs. 4,24,340, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,19,332, while in the year 1893 the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,86,705 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,21,636, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,65,069. Comparing the profits of the years 1893-94, the latter year showed a reduction of Rs. 45,736. The original capital for the Railway and Marmagoa port was £800,000 at 5 per cent. interest. It was supplemented by £550,000 at 6 per cent. interest. The interest in round figures on the capital amounts to nearly eleven lakhs of rupees, while the profit (without payment of interest) amounted to Rs. 1,19,332, showing a clear deficit of over nine and a-half lakhs of rupees, which the Goa treasury has to pay. The Railway line consists of fifty-one miles, half of which runs on a plain country, and the other runs up a hill which is bored by tunnels. The expenditure for laying the line is put down at £836,063, which, converted into rupees, gives an average of Rs. 2,80,000 per mile. On the opening of the railway the gross receipts were calculated at twenty-one lakhs, while the highest record does not show one-third of the amount. The slowness of the Portuguese administration is shown by publishing the report for 1894 in February, 1896, or eight months after the report was laid before a general meeting in London.

IT has transpired that Sir Edward Blount, who was appointed British Consul in Paris during the Siege, is heading a movement for the formation of a committee for the purpose of making a suitable presentation to the Marquis of Dufferin on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, which occurs on June 21, next. It is intended that the gift shall not only serve to mark his lordship's attainment of his seventieth year, but as a souvenir of his distinguished services to Great Britain as a diplomatist.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE annual convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring Degrees was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. The hall was crowded in every part by ladies and gentlemen, representing the leading communities in Bombay. In the unavoidable absence of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Chancellor of the University, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Vice-Chancellor, presided. The gallery was as usual packed with students, while the graduates who received their Degrees were accommodated with seats in the rear of the Vice-Chancellor. There was a large attendance of Fellows as well as of friends and relations of the recipients of Degrees. At 5-15 p.m., the procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Vice-Chancellor had taken his seat. The following was the order of the procession:—

FELLOWS.

Mr. M. J. Vakil.	Mr. J. K. Parakh.
Dr. N. F. Surveyor.	Shams-ul-Ulma J.J. Modi
Mr. W. W. Squire.	Dr. Gonsalves.
Mr. J. P. Phythian.	Mr. Abas Ali Baig.
H. E. Lieut.-Genl. C. E. Nairne.	Mr. K. B. Sethna.
	Mr. Hakim.
Dr. H. M. Masina.	Khan Bahadur Dossabhai Pestonji.
Mr. J. MacDonald.	
The Rev. H. Keump.	Mr. Daumatkar.
Mr. P. B. Joshi.	Dr. Da Gama.
Surgeon-Capt. H. Herbert.	Signor O. S. Pedraza.
Mr. J. E. Davar.	Mr. Nadkarni.
Mr. M. S. Bharucha.	Dr. A. P. Cama.
Mr. O. T. Barrow.	Dr. Nariman.
Dr. Darabshet.	Surgeon-Major Kirtikar.
Mr. J. M. Antia.	Mr. D. N. Wadia.
Mr. Cumrudin Amirudin.	Mr. Kabraji.
Prof. O. V. Muller.	Dr. Pestonji Mancherji
Dr. Kay.	Mr. J. W. Orr.
Dr. D'Oliveira.	Mr. K. D. Nazamwala.
Mr. C. T. Burke.	Mr. F. M. Dastur.
Dr. Asrani.	Mr. D. A. Dalvi.
The Rev. E. Ustori.	Mr. G. Geary.
Rev. Dr. Braz. DaMonte.	Sir C. J. Readymoney. Knight.
Veterinary-Major Mills.	
Mr. Jamsetjee Nanabhai.	Mr. Ezekiel.
Dr. E. F. Sethna.	Dr. Cowasji Pestonji.
Mr. N. A. Moos.	Dr. Cowasji Hormasji.
Dr. P. Lisboa.	Mr. M. S. Tripathi.
Mr. Mirza Hussin Khan.	Dr. J. C. Lisboa.
Mr. G. M. Tripathi.	Dr. L. P. de Rozario.
Dr. Prabhakar.	Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanji.
Dr. E. Peachey-Phipson.	
Mr. F. L. Mulla.	Mr. Ranina.
Mr. F. M. Kanga.	Khan Bahadur Marzban.
Prof. Jack.	Dr. Da Cunha.
Dr. Gomes.	Mr. J. Anderson.
Mr. Banaji.	Mr. F. R. Vikaji.
Dr. Viegas.	Mr. J. P. Kapadia.
Mr. M. M. Munshi.	Dr. Edalji Nashirvanjee.
The Rev. MacOmish.	Mr. Marphatia.
The Rev. H. Bochum.	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
Dr. Bahadhurji.	The Rev. J. A. Willy.
Dr. Kantak.	Mr. K. C. Bedarkar
Dr. D. A. De Monte.	Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotam Sanjana.
Mr. M. N. Wadia.	
Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan.	Mr. K. R. Cama.
Mr. R. D. Sethna.	Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
Rao Saheb Kirtikar.	
Mr. K. E. Kanga.	
The Rev. R. Scott.	Rev. Dhanjibhai.
Dastur Darab Sanjana.	

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

Principal S. Cooke.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad.	The Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsey.
	The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji.	The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honourable Mr. H. Birdwood.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD O

Deccan College, 2 from Wilson College, 1 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Dayaram Jethumal Sind College. In 1894 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed, and in 1895 there were 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination. He was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1894 there were 2 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics.—There was only one candidate, who passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Wilson College. In 1894 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Physics and Chemistry.—There were 3 candidates, of whom none passed the examination. In 1894 there were 3 candidates, who failed to pass the examination, and in 1893 the was no candidate.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 187 candidates of whom 103 passed the examination. 46 were placed in the First Division; 114 were Hindus, 39 Parsis, 7 Portuguese, 2 Mahomedans, and 1 a Native Christian; 98 were from Government Law School, 48 from Government Law Class, Poona, 7 from Gujerat Law Class, 9 from Baroda Law Class, and 1 from Sind Law Class. In 1894 there were 181 candidates, of whom 134 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 122 candidates, of whom 103 passed the examination. There were 58 candidates at the B. A. Examination (under new rules), who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 36 were declared to have passed the First LL.B. Examination, 2 were placed in the First Division; 34 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Portuguese; 24 were from Government Law School, 6 from Government Law Class, Poona, 3 from Baroda Law Class, 2 from Sind Law Class, and 1 1 from Gujerat Law Class. In 1894 there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (new rules).—There were 67 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 22 passed the examination. They were all placed in the Second Division; 16 were Hindus and 6 Parsis. In 1894 there were 40 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 17 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 9 candidates, of whom 5 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (old rules).—There were 75 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 17 passed the examination in the Second Division. They were all Hindus. In 1894 there were 102 candidates, of whom 44 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 94 candidates, of whom 31 passed the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 81 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 52 passed the examination. Three were placed in the first-class. Thirty were Hindus, 6 Parsis, 4 Europeans, 10 Portuguese, 1 a Mahomedan, and 1 a Jew. In 1894 there were 84 candidates, of whom 49 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 60 candidates, of whom 22 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 70 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 33 passed the examination. One was placed in the first-class. Sixteen were Hindus, 9 Parsis, 6 Portuguese, 1 a Jew, and 1 a European. In 1894 there were 47 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 52 candidates of whom 17 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.—There were 35 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 12 passed the examination. Two were placed in the first-class. Six were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 a Mahomedan and 1 a Jew. In 1894 there were 52 candidates, of whom 25 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 37 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination.

First Examination in Agriculture.—There were 3 candidates of whom 3 passed the examination. They were Hindus from Baroda College. In 1894 there were 6 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 21 candidates, of whom 15 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Agriculture.—There were 7 candidates, of whom 5 passed in examination. Three were placed in the second-class. They were all Hindus. Three were from the College of Science, Poona, and 2 from Baroda College. In 1894 there were 20 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examin- ation.

Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.—There were 18 candidates, of whom 15 passed the examination. Four were placed in the second-class. They were all Hindus. Four were from the College of Science, Poona, and 11 from Baroda College. In 1894 there were 8 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 11 candidates all of whom passed the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 24 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 12 passed the examination. Five were placed in the first-class. Three were Hindus, 4 Parsis, 4 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan. In 1894 there were 31 candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination, and in 1893 there were 16, of whom 14 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination. Three were placed in the second-class. Nine were Hindus, 3 Parsis, and 2 Portuguese. In 1894 there were 13 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 17 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 21 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination. Three were placed in the first-class and 13 in the second-class. Tanwere Hindus, 3 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1a Portugues. In 1894 there were 18 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination, and in 1893 there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed the examination.

REGULATIONS.

The scheme for the Degree of M. B. and B. Ch. mentioned in last year's report was brought before the Senate early in the year, but the meeting at which it was being considered was ultimately dissolved with the result that the scheme dropped. The revision and extension of the F. Sc. course, which was under consideration this time last year, has been completed, and the Senate has adopted the revised course. Avesta and Pahlavi which had hitherto been recognized at the M. A. Examination only, have now been recogoized at the Previous, Intermediate, and B. A. Examinations also. A proposition was brought before the Senate during the year just ended to the effect that there should be only two examinations after Matriculation for the B. A. Degree instead of three. The Senate, however, rejected the proposition. The following proposition also was brought up and discussed in the Senate, but the debate on it has been adjourned till the Faculties have considered and reported upon it:—That candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject, should be excused from re-examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination. Candidates passing under this provision shall not be classed. The subject of "Manual Training" has been introduced as an optional subject at the University School Final Examination. The Syndicate have under consideration the subject of dividing the History and Philosophy Branch at the M. A. Examination into two independent branches in accordance with the recommendation of the Faculty of Arts and are about to submit to the Senate a proposition dealing with this master. Besides these, a few additions and alterations of minor importance were made during the year.

COLLEGES.

The Poona Native Institution has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous Examination for a period of three years. The following Law Classes will shortly be recommended for recognition for the purpose of the First LL. B. Examination:—The Gujerat Law Class to the end of April, 1896. The Government Law Class, Poona, for an unlimited period. The Sind Law Class for a further period of five years. The Bhavnagar Law Class, which is about to be started in connection with the Samaldass College for a period of five years.

ENDOWMENTS.

Of the two offers which were under consideration at this time last year, that of Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, B.A., LL.B., and his wife has been accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. The other the Syndicate did not feel justified in recommending the University to accept on account of the conditions insisted upon by the donor. The following new offers are under the consideration of the Syndicate at present:—(1) An offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the Hon. Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship in the name of his friend, the late Mr. Pirozshaw Merwanji Jijibhai; (2) an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds from the subscribers to the Rai Aimal Kharshetji Rustomji Cama Memorial Fund for the foundation of an Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship; (3) an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper from Bai Dayacore Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas for the foundation of aSanskrit Scholarship in her own name and; (4) an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper from Mr. Haji Jaskerin Haji Ahmed Patel for the foundation of a "Lord Sandhurst Scholarship" in memory of the opening of the temporary Mahomedan Orphanage and Asylum by his Excellency.

THE LIBRARY.

Steps are being taken to get the University Library arranged and catalogued in order to render it more useful and accessible to the Fellows, Graduates, and Under-graduates of the University, and to the public.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Vice-Chancellor, who was received with loud cheers, in addressing the assembly said:—As our solemn ceremony draws to an end I must ask from the members of the Senate some indulgence. I would desire for myself if such a thing could be that the Vice-Chancellor had at his right hand a Master of rhetoric like the public orator in the ancient Universities of England who appears on the scene as Annalist and Herald, and in sonorous and commanding Latin gives voice to the sentiments which the events of the time have aroused in the learned society. Were such a personage to appear to-day in this Hall of Convocation he would doubtless see much to interest the imagination, much that would be new while, all the same much would be familiar, though under a different air. For our high solemnity of this day has long ago received the sanction of time. We follow the example of the more venerable Universities of Europe in the design of "impressing on the minds of those our students who come up for their degrees an abiding sense of the value of the gift of the duty they owe to their Alma Mater, of the pride with whch they should regard her, as also of the seriousness of the charge she delivers to them in the crowning moment of their honours that ever after in their life and conversation they show themselves worthy of the same. It is fitting, therefore, that they should pause and consider what is implied in the grant of a degree and how the custom arose. For the answer we must turn our thoughts far back into the past and fix our gaze on the doings of the medical men in the school of Salerno and the followers of the civil and caron laws in those of Bologna. The great teacher was held in those times in almost unique honour by Popes and Princes as well as by scholars; strangers came to him in crowds from far countries and combined into the "nations" of students who listened to his teachings or followed his discoveries. Mature officers of States and men high in the Church kept terms in order to perfect their learning at his lecturas in law or theology. Naturally some among the students became his cherished disciples; and they and many more wished to emulate such a career; but for this endeavour not only similar gifts of learning were needed but also proof of the same. Hence arose the power and privilege of conferring degrees. The diploma showed that its holder had passed through the course of studies, and was not a mere talkative or charlatan. The title of Master carried with it competency to teach; while the other ancient degree of Licentiate, gave the coveted right to practise without fear or risk. He who attained to the Doctorate, then as now the highest of all, went forth into the world stamped for the residue of his days as a very learned man. As the old learning, which had disappeared with the schools of the Roman Empire began to revive, and now studies grew up under Christian and Arabian influences, men of erudition in one country easily passed into another, founding schools of their own which sometimes grew into Universities. The degree gave confidence and brought patronage and fame, being soon considered as a passport of universal validity.

THE AIMS OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

Let us turn from that time of intellectual down to the year 1857 when this University of Bombay was founded by Act of Incorporation for the encouragement of a regular and liberal course of education. The University was to ascertain, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, and to reward them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honour proportioned there unto. These duties have been academically performed from that year till this: and I take it to be the general consensus of opinion that the University has been true to its aim and successful therein, namely, in extending, around all the benefits of a regular and liberal course of education. In this success it would be mere truism to say that the graduates themselves have done their share. Albeit many of them, especially among the Hindus, my learned predecess, or in this chair pointed out last year, have died all too soon—their sun is gone down while it was yet day—many have made themselves names in the learned professions and in the mean time have infused those professions, with a higher standard of learning. It is almost a common place to mention how much the law has gained thereby, how powerfully the influence of the University is felt both on the Bench and at the Bar. The experience of the medical profession is similar. More and more men pass through the schools, and in the daily practice of their most humane of arts make the poorest and most ignorant of the people the gainers of the richest boons which the most recent science afford. In Civil Engineering we find that the Fellows are filling responsible posts in the Public Service. But there are many more, chiefly perhaps in the great Faculty of Arts, who have kept more closely to the scholastic career and risen to the Principals or Vice-Principals of Colleges and similar learned positions like some of those whom on behalf of the assembled University I welcome to the ranks of our Fellows in this Convocation. They are only a few among many almost equally worthy, and who would more easily have been considered worthy of Fellowship if the times were what they were ten or twenty years ago. This I take to be another re-assuring sign. I can testify to the extreme care and patience employed by the Governor in Council in his endeavour to select for the Senate of so great and important a body the men most fit to wear the robe. I can say from a study of the lists of former graduates and of the positions to which they have attained in the world of learning that the choice of the best is difficult where there are so many good. Let me also mention, let the new body of Fellows allow me to use them as a text, there are cases where men graduating here in first-class degrees have continued their scientific career in Europe, and gained the appreciation and esteem of the great men of science. We have long made use of the services of our graduates, as also of those of gentlemen educated at other places in that all important work of examinations. Now I have said something about the people who are within: I must add something about those who are without. A great institution influences mankind in all sorts of ways: once you light the lamp of learning, it will shine into all sorts of places. Let us take the movement which is now seven or eight years established in Bombay for the study of the language and literature of France. I do not doubt that this is partly due to the recognition of French among our studies. But beyond that it must be greatly pervaded by the increased desire for a liberal education; and I think it quite in accord with the broad views of the University that it should receive into the Senate even as a specialist another of the promoters of this branch of literature; and by his side one who has long been a votary of the Maratha Muses.

FOR THE EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR

we refer you to the report; they have been few we have little to record. The much considered questions about the degree of Bachelor of Science have, however, been determined; and the new course has received the sanction of the Senate. The questions which have in past years risen round the degrees in medicine has yet to be solved. Some new problems have presented themselves regarding the methods on which all our examinations are conducted. They are receiving consideration in the Faculties. The faculty of Arts has recommended that History and Philosophy should henceforth be made independent branches of the examination for the degree of M.A. I know that many here recognize the dryness of the discussions on the details of a curriculum, and would gladly avoid their repetition, did the Senate, but for the importance of the results. It is by such details of regulations that the time usually taken by a student to get a degree has to be measured; it is also by their means that we try to keep up the high standard of our degrees. Now without touching on the merits, which are more for the discussion of the Senate or forestalling any views which may be explained or accepted, I think, that I may, while confining myself to matters academical, make a few remarks on some differences between our constitution and that of older Universities and of some of the dangers which we thereby incur. Throughout the United Kingdom the every day work of the Universities is done by the men on the spot; the large majority of whom as masters of Colleges or Halls, or as professors or tutors are, for have lately been, in close and familar contact with the actual work of teaching, with its books and methods, with the minds of the scholars, whose needs they know and understand. Men not holding such positions of vantage, however eminent they may have been in the Class List, however distinguished since as statesmen or scholars, are not proven to be specialists as rivals, indeed to sway the debates at all. Doctors, we know, are liable to differ; but the general feeling is that the professors and tutors best know the students; and that they must settle among themselves in the Common Rooms, in Committee, in the Senate House, those questions about text books, standards, pass-marks, &c., which arise round examinations. Here in Bombay things are very different. Our crowded island city is not given up to Colleges and Halls, to graduates and under-graduates, like the old towns on the Isis and the Cam. The masters and tutors here are hardly an appreciable fraction of the people. They are always busy in the term time: and the climate is not favourable. Their meetings are infrequent; and there is no Association of Masters. The Colleges outside Bombay are cut off from its life: and it is harder for them to make their influence felt. Men of learning in Colleges at Ahmedabad or Baroda or Kolhapur or even Poona have difficulties in exchanging view swith their equals in Bombay: neither can they attend

MEETINGS OF THE FACULTY OR THE SENATE

without inconvenience and expense and notice beforehand. It may be that some of them come in order to give the laymen of the Senate some of their ripe experience and sound judgment; but they have to leave by the night train: the debate is not at an end, it may have been retarded by too many orations or perorations, and ended in a withdrawal or a postponement. In such debates it is difficult for the Principal or Professor of a College to shine. This conclusion on a matter is often based on a lot of small facts, which other people do not well understand—I mean, on hours of attendance, books, media. This conclusion is one which ought to be tested by comparison with those formed by other men, his like. The consensus so reached would probably be best explained in a report, worst in a speech in the Senate. On the whole then I think that the Professorial body throughout the Presidency is in our deliberations far weaker than it ought to be, far weaker than the similar body in an English or Scottish University ever is, far weaker than is consistent with safety. There would be more meaning in a resolution of the Senate if it were the rule that the arrangements about examinations should not be altered, unless a serious call for alteration had been uttered by the Professorial body. What is the growth of the common room ought to be at home in our academical atmosphere. I think too that parents and pupils would be glad to be relieved from frequent change or the fear of frequent change in our regulations. The stream of private liberality has kept on flowing in the direction of endowments for scholarships, and it is a pleasing circumstance to notice that in this way the name of our Chancellor, Lord Sandhurst, has already been commemorated by a Mahomedan donor. Year by year the path of the poor student in his upward career is being made easier, but there exists the same perennial need of

ENDOWMENTS FOR RESEARCH.

The ordinary calls of their professions and duties are more and more absorbing the time of the educated classes and the tendency of the Government to abolish any easy appointment and add its duties to some other is likely to be followed. This again is to some extent counteracted when a special laboratory is established; but much more ought to be done. We have the scholarship, but we want the funds, else might we start some of our own Fellows or graduates on such careers as have been followed by Pasteur and Roax. As it is I am credibly informed that few medical men in this country have time for research. I think, therefore, it is well to suggest that some chairs might be established in the University for this purpose. Again is it not the fact that with such facilities as the Island of Bombay and its neighbourhood affords, an everlasting research might be devoted to Comparative Philology, and yet we have no chair? See how many languages of the country of Arabia, Persia and Africa are spoken here: how much remains to be learned about the Indian languages and their dialects; how many facts are being lost among the obscurer peoples as they come more and more under the dominion of change, in like manner as the traditionary knowledge of Sanskrit, handed down by the men who could speak it, was beginning to decay when Dr. Kielhorn was preparing his Panini's Grammar. I hope the times may change. I think all lovers of learning must feel restless for the time to come again when their wealthy fellow citizens will feel emulous of the man who—it is now a greatmany years ago—built this beautiful hall through which so many hundreds of bright students have passed, and built the library with its lofty tower. It is curious—I wont say unfortunate—that learning and wealth do not often come together. Learning has often wanted protection and needed fostering. Perhaps the princely, the noble, and the wealthy classes in this Presidency have more calls on their treasure chests than their forefathers had to meet; but many incomes have increased too, many of the men of position have studied well and be come patrons of learning in their own neighbourhood, while some like the Manaraja of Bhownagar whose untimely death is now being mourned, did much for science in the central cities. I take up the parable over his ashes; and would point out to those whose hearts prompt them to follow his princely example, that by founding a suitably paid chair for the purpose of research they shelter some profound scholar from the hustle and bustle of life, and so let him take his tranquil pace along the path of discovery which means benefit to mankind. (Loud cheers.)

The Vice-Chancellor having then declared the Convocation dissolved, the assembly rose and remained standing during the retirement of the procession of the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, which observed the order of the entering procession reversed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 8th February 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—William Jackson, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, engineer, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like: The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the empire of Germany, for the manufacture and production of new black colouring matter and the production of black colour on vegetable fibre; J. E. DuBern, of the Diamond Carbonated Water Co., 6, Sooiay Pagoda Road, Rangoon, for a wire shield, easily attachable to bottles; Henry George Hills, manufacturing planter, at present on the Soonsoori tea estate, residing at Silcoori, in the district of Cachar, under the commission of the province of Assam, for a tea sifter or sorter for the sorting of green or "cutcha" tea leaf; Charles Bristow, of 42, Lambton Quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, engineer, for an improved raisin seeding machine; Alfred Abel, of 30, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, France, chemist, for improvements in gas checks for projectiles; Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, engineer, and Dick Edwards Radclyffe, of 56, Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, London, gentleman, for improved means or apparatus for de-gumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, seems or straws of flax, nettle, or the like; Alfred George Browning, gas engineer, of 19, Duke Street, Moss Side, Mancnester, England, for improvements in pumps; Henry John Hauds, photographer, of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, for arm-racks for tents, barracks and armouries; Hari Anandrao Kulkarni, Vatandor, Chandanpuri, district Sanganner, zillah Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency, for an improved warping mill.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Frank Edmund Winsland, of Tippuk tea estate, in the district of Lakhimpore, in the province of Assam, and William Firmas, of Tita Dimoroo tea estate, in the same district and province, both tea-planters, for a pure air-heating furnace. (Filed 28th February 1896); Edith Mary Jackerin, marriage foreman, Karachi, in the province of Sind, for improvements in adjustable sliding sashes. (Filed 4th January 1896.); Francis Lehaney, general foreman, Eastern Bengal State Railway Works, Saidpur, and William Naylor, fitter, on the same works, for a combined aerated water bottle opener and protector, to be called "Lehaney and Naylor's patent aerated water bottle opener and protector (Filed 21st December 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—Richard Morris, of Bennett Park, Blackheath, in the county of Kent, England, engineer, for an improvement in filters. (From 6th March 1896 to 5th March 1897.); Axel Fredrik Abrahamson, of Madrid, in the kingdom of Spain, and at present a resident of London, engineer, for improvements in reciprocating wing pumps. (From 25th March 1896 to 24th March 1897.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. W. H. Kerr's invention for improvements in, or appertaining to, the method of, and machines for, manufacturing bags. (Specification filed 5th November 1891.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBEUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Saugor and Masulipatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are moderate to south-easterly at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Akola. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the average at Saugor, Kalpur and Nagpur, and the maximum is considerable excess at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 97.2 at Sholapur, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the lowest 43 °at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Calicut and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the east-north-eastwards of Delhi, and the weather there and also in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at or about Jubbulpore and Jeypore is in an unsettled condition. In the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat and on the Malabar Coast the weather will become slightly cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 18.

Tuesday's observations:—Prossure has changed rather irregularly; it has fallen briskly over North-West India and part of Madras Coast and changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution is also irregular and the readings are low over the Gangetic Plain, Bengal and east of the Peninsula, and high over Sind on the one hand and Tenasserim on the other. The wind directions are very variable and at the head of the Bay a cyclonic circulation is apparently developing. The wind is generally moderate or light and the mean temperature has generally fallen and is about normal except in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where it is excessive. Showers of rain have fallen over Upper Burma, East Bengal and Cachar. The amounts are not large except at Silchar, where nearly three inches have been received.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

WRITING of Umra Khan, now on his way to Mecca, a contemporary says: He is reported to be in a praying mood, and if it lasts we may hope for no more disturbances in or near Jandoul, where he was foremost in engendering strife and in egging on the tribesmen to raids on British outposts. The last punitive expedition saw him practically crushed, but he is an accomplished intriguer, and is quite capable of taking up arms again, if he ever gets a chance.

LAST year the increase in the number of emigrants from Madras to the Mauritius was by leaps and bounds, as many as 543 persons having embarked for the Mauritius alone, as against only 115 the year before. Last year 313 emigrants returned from the Mauritius, and their united savings amounted to no more than Rs. 2,300, which means, of course, less than ten rupees for each man. The British Indian in Natal, of whom so much lately has been said, is of another order altogether, and the 203 coolies who returned last year from Natal came back with an average sum of Rs. 224 each.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 18th January, were for passengers, etc. Rs. 69,862 and for goods, etc., Rs. 65,147, making altogether Rs. 1,35,009, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 130. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,18,767, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 114.

AN exhaustive report on the river Tons floods in the Azimgurh district has been prepared by Mr. A. B. Gale, Assistant Engineer, who attributes the inundations to the fact that, whilst the longitudinal slope of the stream is very slight, the valley is contracted in parts, Mr. Gale recommends the construction of protective embankments, with sluices, to keep the water out of the low-lying quarters of Azimgurh city, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has ordered the immediate commencement of the work in anticipation of formal sanction to the estimates.

THE Select Committee on the Volunteers Bill met on Saturday morning to prepare a report for presentation at the next meeting of the Council. After a long discussion a report was drafted in accordance with the suggestions promulgated by Sir Henry Brackenbury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

A MADRAS contemporary records the death on Friday evening at the General Hospital of Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist and Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Madras.

THE latest issues of the useful Agricultural Ledger series treat of Tobacco cultivation, with special reference to well-water and soils; Embankments in Agriculture, being a note prepared by Dr. Leather on agricultural improvements effected on Captain Chapman's estate at Biti; and Breeds of cattle in the Mathura district.

THE rainfall in Behar is agitating the minds of most planters, besides other cultivators. An average struck during the last ten years, compared with the preceding decade and the one before that, shows that the atmospherical conditions of the district must be changing, as the contraction in the rainfall is very considerable; so much so that many of the conditions of agriculture which held good twenty years ago do not do so now. This has been proved with the cultivation of indigo; but indigo is not singular, and even the most conservative of native cultivators—and the uneducated cultivator of Behar is very conservative—have been forced to modify many of the conditions which in the eyes of their fathers and grandfathers were hard-and-fast rules. Ryots say that something has happened to alter the conditions which they had been taught to consider inexorable. All crops, from cereals to paddy, if sown or planted out as the case might require, at the ordinary seasons which had been the custom twenty years ago, fail, and the only chance of securing anything like a full crop is to antedate the ordinary seasons, often by as much as a month. For a reason for the change the native cultivator looks to the soil rather than to atmospherical effects. He maintains that repeated cultivation without rest has caused certain changes to take place in the producing power of the soil.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday afternoon at Cawnpore, and was very numerously and representatively attended, considering the comparatively scattered character of the constituency. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Cooper was re-elected President for the ensuing year; and it is worth noting that this is the eighth consecutive occasion on which he has been unanimously chosen for the office. Mr. W. Wishart, the Honorary Secretary, whose activity and exertions have done so much to bring the Chamber up to its present position after a comparatively brief existence, has been in poor health all the cold weather, and is just off home on leave. Mr. Caine will take up the business of the office in his absence.

AN accident, which is likely to result seriously, happened on the 12th instant, says a Ceylon parper, at Colpetty, to Mr. J. L. Murray, who came to Colombo from Australia a fortnight ago with a batch of horses (selected by Mr. Rosling) for local sale. The accident took place about a quarter-past one o'clock. Mr. Murray was then at the stables, attending to buyers, and he was showing off a horse. It seems that for this purpose he got on it without saddle or bridle. Directly he did so, the horse bolted round the yard. To save himself from being spilled Mr. Murray clung to the horse's neck, but the horse managed to dislodge its rider, who fell heavily to the ground, pitching him on his head. Unconscious, he was removed to the Galle Face Hotel, where he was at once attended to. The injuries Mr. Murray had sustained were found to be very severe. There were several punctured wounds on the head, and his skull was fractured.

THERE seems some likelihood of "General" Booth doing something says a Calcutta paper in the direction of reclaiming the 30,000 Sausiahs,—the criminal class of the N.-W. Provinces, as he has been interviewing the Lieutenant-Governor, who suggested the undertaking. "General" Booth also saw Sir John Tyler on the subject, and altogether the plan would appear to be feasible. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised lands free of taxes, and a Government grant, and with such encouragement who will say that the "General" lacks support in his praiseworthy efforts.

WITH regard to the export of Australian honey to England, it is much to be regretted that the returns are unsatisfactory, for Victorian honey is really good. Baron von Mueller has pointed out that honey which, on account of some slight eucalyptus odour, fetched a low price in London lately, has a special medicinal value and has been found curative in diseases of the respiratory organs. When this fact becomes widely known in England, Baron von Mueller is confident that eucalyptus honey from Australia will be much sought after, and fetch the full value its producers are entitled to obtain.

A LITTLE time ago the "proprieties" were shocked on hearing that an eminent Orientalist, well and honourably known in connection with the British Museum, had taken a hotel in the provinces. Paris has now been similarly surprised in learning that Jean Lassalle, the operatic baritone, who is as well known in London as in Paris, has set up in business as a cement manufacturer at a riverside establishment in the Seine-et-Oise. The famous baritone, it is said, is to be seen every day among his workmen, giving orders, and himself joining in the labour going on around him.

THE new Trustee of the National portrait Gallery, Mr. Leslie Stephen, is the brother of the late eminent judge. His first wife was Thackeray's younger daughter, and that for eleven years he was the editor of *Cornhill*, the magazine which the great novelist founded. Mr. Stephen's chief work has been the editing of the "Dictionary of National Biographhy," though there is scarcely a literary subject on which he has not at some time or another had something interesting to say.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 13th February, when there were present: His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. I. E., K. C. B., V. C.; The Hon'bles Sir A. E. Miller, K. T., C. S. I., Q. C.; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, K. C. B.; K. C. S. I., R. A.; Sir C. B. Pritchard, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.; Sir J. Westland, K. C. S. I.; J. Woodburn, C. S. I.; Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Meerza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, K. C. I. E.; Mohiny Mohun Roy; C. C. Stevens, C. S. I.; A. S. Lethbridge, C. S. I., M. D.; M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur; Sir G. H. P. Evans, K. C. I. E.; Alan Cadell, C. S. I.; J. D. Rees, C. I. E.; G. P. Glendinning; Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C. I. E., Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-doulah, Chief of Loharu; Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute and P. Playfair, C. I. E.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cadell presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea. He said:—"My Lord, nearly a year has now passed since the late Mr. Clogstoun presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee, and, during the interval that has elapsed, the Bill as amended has been republished throughout India, and has formed the subject of a good deal of criticism both in India and in England. All these criticisms have been very attentively considered by the Select Committee, and the result is the amended Bill which I have now the honour to submit.

"The passing of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, has rendered necessary the removal of a few sections, but, notwithstanding this curtailment, the Bill remains a lengthy piece of legislation, extending to 341 sections, and the examination and consideration of this extensive body of law has involved a serious amount of labour to those members of the Select Committee—and they form the great majority—who have important duties unconnected with this Council to attend to.

"It is believed that the Report of the Select Committee explains sufficiently most of the more important changes which have been made, but there are several points with reference to which it may be desirable that I should add a few remarks.

"The first in order, and one which has given the Select Committee much thought, is that of native shipping. The earlier definition of 'native coasting-ship,' which, apart from the question of ownership, paid exclusive attention to rig, had been objected to in Bengal, and it was felt that it was unfair to the native shipping in the northern portion of the Bay of Bengal, which is ordinarily square-rigged, while the shipping of precisely the same class on the Western Coast is almost invariably lateen-rigged. This inequality was ultimately got rid of by the omission of all reference to rig in the definition as it now stands.

"The present legislation under which native shipping is registered in the Bay of Bengal is very similar in character and stringency to that of the present Bill, which if passed into law will supersede it, and, as the number of ships affected on this side of India is relatively small, it is not likely that the changes proposed will cause any serious inconvenience.

"But on the West Coast of India, owing to the greater safety of navigation during considerable periods of the year, as also no doubt to other causes, the number of native craft is very great, and in the end of 1895, amounted to more than 11,000 vessels under two hundred tons. These vessels resort not only to Bombay and Karachi, in which ports registration is carried on under the supervision of officers of high rank and efficiency but belong in many cases to petty ports in which the representatives of Government are officials on low pay and with an imperfect knowledge of English, but who, unless great loss and inconvenience are to be caused to the owners, must continue to register such ships.

"Another point is that the present coasting-ship registration law in Bombay is compulsory; 'every such ship employed as aforesaid' 'shall' be marked etc., and neglect to register is punishable with heavy and recurring fines. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, on the other hand, only offers the inducement to register, 'that, if a ship required by this Act to be registered, is "not" registered under this Act, she shall not be recognized as a British ship,' and in this respect the English Act resembles Act X of 1841.

"The Bombay authorities dreaded the confusion to which the removal of compulsory registration was likely to give rise, and distrusted the ability of the agency at their disposal in the smaller ports to carry out the more complex provisions of the law applicable to English shipping, with respect to the large number of native craft which plies on the Western Coast of India.

"In these circumstances, and as it was doubtful whether the Indian Legislature had any longer the authority to enact a law similar to Act XIX of 1838, it was decided that it was best to retain that Act upon the Statute book, and to avoid for the present all interference that is not absolutely necessary with the great mass of Indian coasting-craft. The exemption of the smaller native ships from the provision of the general law affecting merchant ships is analogous so far as those of the smallest tonnage are concerned, with the exemption contained in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The Colonial Shipping Act of 1868 also furnished until recently an example of exemption from the general law of merchant shipping of vessels employed in the coasting-trade of British possessions, and it was at one time under contemplation that regulations framed under this Act might meet the circumstances of the native coasting-ships of India.

"The next point which I need note is section 34 of the amended Bill, which as originally drafted prevented foriegn steam-ships from carrying passengers from one port in British India to any other port in British India, unless they carried master, mate, and engineer, holding British certificates. While still of opinion that the ordinary passenger coasting-trade should be reserved, as was contemplated, the Committee proposes to give power to exempt from the provisions of this section, foreign steam-ships which have been in the habit of calling at Madras or Aden, as an incident in a voyage to or from a foreign port. The relaxation in favour of these foreign steam-ships should not in the opinion of the Select Committee be allowed to affect the general rule with respect to coasting voyages, which it wishes to see upheld.

"The Bengal Chamber of Commerce recommended in connection with section 90 and other sections that the powers of Courts under this Bill should be gathered together and shown in a schedule attached to the Bill, as in the case of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Select Committee could not adopt this recommendation, for the legislation now in hand is not mainly connected with procedure and the work desired must be left to the annotators, who will no doubt come to the assistance of those who use the law in India, as they have done in England.

"In modifying section 139 to the extent which it has done, the Select Committee was largely influenced by the opinion of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association and of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The latter body observes, that 'whilst apprentices are considered as part of the crew, their relations to the master and owner are more permanent than those of seamen, and are of a different character,' and, when the representatives of the owners were anxious to be allowed an opportunity of getting these lads back again, there seemed to be no strong argument against extending the discretion of the Local Government in the direction desired.

"The changes made in Chapter XIX, which deals with the official log, are of considerable importance. The addition made to section 160 authorizes the prescription of different forms of log-book for different classes of ships, and in this way renders possible the exercise of discretion, which, notwithstanding the general exemptions which have been made, can hardly fail to be useful.

"The section of the English Act, which supplied the bulk of section 161 of the Bill, did not need to prescribe the entry of births and deaths, for these were dealt with

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Board of Visitors who report on the Royal Military College and Royal Military Academy render an important service to the army and to the State. Anyone who has carefully read their reports for the past few years must have been struck with their acumen and discretion in pointing out weak spots and in recommending needed reforms. In Government establishments, and especially in old ones, there is an almost insuperable tendency to allow tradition and usage to assume the force of law. It is preposterous that visitors of the high position and proved ability of those composing the Board should have their recommendations under any head treated as some of theirs have been. It appears, for instance, that a wooden canteen far about 200 subordinates at Sandhurst was in 1893 condemned by the Board as "dangerous, discreditable, and insanitary;" but in spite of all it remains to the present day, being now in "a more evil condition" than ever, and being, as stated by the report, "a disgrace to any public establishment." Is there no means of apportioning the responsibility in a case of this kind asks the "Army and Navy Gazette."

Disease, not armed Ashantees, was the real foe of the Ashantee Expedition and it was desirable therefore to land the troops only when everything was prepared for their continuous advance. All arrangements made with these views, and complete success was the reward of experience, forethought, and skill. Profiting by the lessons of the past, such simple yet effectual precautions were taken that the sickness has been slight, the mortality almost nominal. All departments have co-operated without friction or jealousy, and the credit has consequently to be equally divided among the staff. The result is the more gratifying as the force was rapidly organised and was, as it were, formed whilst operations were going on. To increase the moral effect, and diminish the effect of exposure to malaria, the troops were not landed until everything was ready for an advance, and the disembarkation and the beginning of the march were simultaneous. Practically the campaign lasted just three weeks and there was absolutely no hitch.

The opportunity afforded by the approaching retirement, early in May, of the Director-General of the Army Medical Staff should be taken advantage of by the War Office thinks the "United Service Gazette" to fully and carefully take into consideration the need that there exists of revising the regulation for the tenure of this important position. There is no valid reason why the tenure of this office should not be assimilated to that of other Staff billets, and be reduced to five years. Seven years is a long time, and, seeing that this period has come to be habitually extended, the system has worked to the serious disadvantage of the army medical officers as a body with regard to promotion and in other respects. The prizes in the Army Medical Staff are all too few, and slowness of promotion is not only a cause of universal complaint, but of wide discontent in the department. These drawbacks are seriously aggravated by any extension which can be avoided.

It is understood that the Admiralty have appointed a Committee of experienced gunnery captains to consider and report upon the desirability of granting an increased rate of extra payment to petty officers holding certain gunnery ratings. It has for some time past been regarded as a grievance by naval men that the captains of guns and of turrets, who are specially selected as being good shots, should receive no more than 2d. and 3d. a day over and above their allowances as seaman gunners. The importance of good shooting with heavy artillery can scarcely be overrated, and in the French, United States, and other navies, the captains of guns receive very substantial additions to their pay. In these days of high speed and quick-firing guns a man needs to have his wits about him to become a really good shot, and gunnery officers are extremely desirous that accurate shooting should be encouraged.

The German "Rangliste" for 1896 gives full particulars of the naval establishment. The executive officers are one admiral, five vice-admirals, ten rear-admirals, forty captains, seventy-six commanders, 156 captain-lieutenants, 234 lieutenants, and 165 sub-lieutenants. Four officers are placed "a la suite" of various ranks, and, of half-pay officers, there are eight captains, nine commanders, and one captain-lieutenant, who have posts in the establishments ashore. The naval cadets are 132 in number. The marine infantry attached to the coast-defence service have one colonel, three majors, nine captains, nine first lieutenants, and nine second lieutenants, with four officers "a la suite." The engine-room and torpedo engineer officers are three chief engineers, thirteen first engineers, thirty engineers, forty-nine engineers of the next rank lower, and ten torpedo engineers of various grades. The dockyard and torpedo officers number in all sixty-seven, including twenty-one of the latter class. The "personel" of the medical service numbers 115 in all, and there are seventy-seven accountant officers. The numbers given are exclusive of royal personages placed "a la suite."

The "Pall Mall Gazette," which has in the past done such good work for the Navy, has been devoting space to a subject which bears the ominous title, "The Cost of Contract-built Ships." We use the adjective because as a rule we have found all the articles which have recently appeared under this or similar titles to be characterised by an unintelligent appreciation of Admiralty work and what may be called spiteful attacks on Admiralty officials. We regret to see that the "Pall Mall Gazette" has come under the same influence which has been exerted in "Engineering" and other papers. The purpose of the writer, we are told, is to show "that because of the shortcomings of the Admiralty a large part of the money provided for the construction of the fleet is wasted—in absolutely the same sense as if it were thrown into the sea." When, however, we come to examine what he has written, we find that he does nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, proves, if he proves anything, that the Admiralty officials prove such keen men of business that they actually get the contractors to do work for them at a loss to themselves. He asserts, it is true, that the country will have to bear the loss in the end, or else private shipyards will cease to build Government vessels. But there is no evidence that either one or the other alternative has actually become a fact. As in the previous articles we have alluded to, there is a great deal of assertion and plenty of claptrap about the chief factors of our maritime supremacy which may or may not be evidence of a weak case. Whether there are good grounds for the investigation of the matters referred to by a Royal Commission we are not prepared to say, but we certainly do not find them stated here. As to the personal attack on the Controller which concludes the article, and apart from its questionable taste, we cannot but think it bad strategy, for if there is one thing our countrymen hold by it is fair play, and to attack a man who is not in a position to reply to his assailants is anything but fair.

From the "Morskoi Sbornik" we learn some particulars concerning the complements of Russian ships recently in foreign stations. In the Pacific there was a battleship, the Nicolas I., with 31 officers and 580 men, as well as 4 first-class cruisers, with from 23 to 31 officers and from 450 to 600 men, and 2 cruisers of the second class, respectively with 16 and 17 officers and 140 and 177 men, with 2 torpedo gun-vessels (each 7 officers and 53 men), 5 gun sloops (11 to 12 officers and 150 to 175 men), and 2 torpedo-boats (3 officers and 18 men each). In the Atlantic was a first-class cruiser with 34 officers and 519 men, and in the Mediterranean were 3 first-class cruisers (24 to 38 officers and 340 to 620 men), a second-class cruiser (16 officers and 172 men), and a gunboat (12 officers and 167 men). We should say that these figures were made up on November 30. Our Russian contemporary also informs us of what we believe is a new departure in naval journalism. An official periodical, known as "the Viestnik Voennavo Doochovenetva," has just appeared. It is devoted to the religious needs of the Navy, and is edited under the superintendence of the first chaplain of the Fleet upon lines laid down by the Holy Synod. We are told that in addition to religious discourses and sermons, which it will reproduce, it will deal with theological questions and ecclesiastical history, and in particular with all that relates to religious services in the Navy.

The visit of Admiral Kologeras with the Russian Squadron to Brest has led to a passage of arms between Captain Skalovsky of the Russian Navy and Prince Meshchersky, editor of the "Grazhdanin." At the dinner at Brest the admiral delivered a speech which was warmer in its expression of friendship for France than anything that has yet been heard in the interchange of courtesy between the two nations. As this Prince Meshchersky, "more suo," sneered bitterly and in a manner which the captain considers to have transgressed the limits of decency. He holds further that it is an insult to the naval service, and throws out a covert hint that it may be punishable by something more than a mere interdict against the sale of the paper.

Great progress has been made with the blasting operations at the Iron Gates on the Lower Danube, and it is confidently expected that by September the obstacles to navigation will be removed. This will be an immense advantage for commerce, but it necessarily preoccupies the naval and military authorities of the country. The river will be open to vessels of large tonnage as far as Vienna, and proposals are made that the existing Danube flotilla, which consists of the monitors Koros, Leitha, Maros, and Szamos, shall be strengthened, and that a number of torpedo-boats shall be added to it. Preliminary arrangements have been made for a dock at Buda-Pesth to accommodate these latter. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice with the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Caldey, 1,950 tons, Captain E H Lilley sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, in ballast and 12 deck passengers.

The s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain A Gennings, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Newport (22nd January), with a cargo of 5,247 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

The s s Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain E Griffiths, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Middlesbrough (12th January), with a general cargo, 490 tons of coal and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Alphie, 998 tons, Captain F Etinne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. G L Cochelet, Mr. Tranchant, Mr. Suleman Khan and 32 deck.

The B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (15th February) via Kathiwar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Holmes, Major Mills, Captain McGregor, Sub-Conductor Skinner, Mr Abdul Hussein, wife and friend, Mr. Purshotum and three others, Mr K Cursondas, Mr. Ghellabhoy and 523 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Kirkhill	2347	Watson	Japan	22-2	Tata & Sons
B	Ormidale	2304	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
C	Nadert	1169	McAlister	R S Ports	22-2	P & P S N Co.
D	Chiledonia	1716	Griffiths	Not fixed		C Muncherji & Sons
E	Wakanoura Maru	1556	McKenzie	Japan	19-2	Tata & Sons
K	Strathfillan	2512	Osborne	Hamburg	24-2	W & A Graham
N	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	25-2	Glade & Co
O	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Marseilles	22-2	K Nixon
P	Alphee	998	Etienne	Bushire	19-2	M Maritimes
Q	Ras Elba	1708	Moore	Trieste	23-2	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	15-2 Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	18-2 Do.
Mahanadi	517	Adam	C Gulf	20-2 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cap	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	City of Edinburgh	2020	Frame	Kurrachee		F Forbes
2	Bhopal	1870	Hanson	Calcutta	20-2	J Mackintosh
3	Kapurthala	672	Skinner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	7-3	P & O Co
5	Kaisar-i-Hind	2285	Seymour	China	20-2	P & O Co
6	Carthage	3453	De Horne	London	22-2	P & O Co
8	Electra	1936	Cassovide	China	21-2	A Lloyds
9	Strathgyle	2324	Jones	Havre	24-2	Grahams & Co
12	Tokio	2781	Johns	Hull		F Muir & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1688	Brown	Liverpool	29-2	E Bates & Co
15	Peshawur	2237	Cole	China	3-3	P & O Co
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Samos	6838	Hansford	K Nixon & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Idar (s)	Jennings	Newport, Jan 22.
18	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Middlesbrough.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Feb 15.
	Hydespes (s)		Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Bancoora (s)	Alexander	Rangoon, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Caddy (s)	Lilley	Persian Gulf.
	Flor de Diu (brig)	Nacoda	Delagoa Bay.

The steamer Alphie, Captain Etienne, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.
" Peshawar, for China.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britania s—3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Clan Alpine s—70 cases beer, Charles Phillimore and Co; 190 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 35 cases whisky, 25 cases ginger wine, and 12 cases rum, Eduljee Bezonjee; 25 cases ginger wine, and 11 cases whisky, D C Shroff and Sons; 75 cases whisky, 12 cases brandy, and 51 cases wine, J Framjee.
City of London s—5 cases whisy, Croft Mody and Co.
Nubia s—23 cases chemicals, M Veljee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—21 boxes window glass, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy; 51 cases chemicals, Kanga and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Eden Hall s—130 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—8 cases chemicals, &c, Cursondas Nathoo and Co.
Carthage s—5 cases soap, 8 cases confectionery, and 41 cases oilmensteres, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases medicine, Kursandas Nathoo.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—2 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 1 qr-cask rectified spirit, Ardeshir Bomanjee.
Drachenfels s—10 cases glassware, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—8 cases perfumed spirit, Gopaljee Megjee; 20 kegs chemicals, Cursondas Nathoo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Worsley Hall s—235 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—50 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 11 bales cotton rows, A and J Lalljee; 300 bales cotton, Greave Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.
Ormidale s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 210 cwts nigerseed, Bauer and Krause; 350 bales wool, G Tooleidas; 25 bales wool, Vullj; 2,000 cwts linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage—11 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 6 cases peacock feathers, B Shuriff and Co; 305 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 60 cwts gum, M Jafier; 30 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 bales skins, E M Abbe; 12 cases peacock feathers, and 78 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales hides, H O H Hasaam; 26 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee; 78 cwts dry ginger, B Poonsey; 16 bales twist, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy.
Shannon s—2,015 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 819 cwts castorseed, and 999 cwts mustarseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 347 cwts myrabollams, S Rar jee; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathfillan s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,008 ... hseed, Ralli Brothers, Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,802 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 1,734 cwts gingellyseed, and 495 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathfillan s—103 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Kirby Hall s—300 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ras Elba s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 290 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ras Elba s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 320 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samos s—150 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 401 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 162 bales cotton fly, 9 bales cotton dropping, and 38 bales twist waste, Tyabjee and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Courtfield s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Nansey Khairaj and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—62 cwts oilbannum, A Chaglanee and Co; 11 cwts gunda horns, and 45 chests opium, C Ebraham and Co.
Kirkhill s—35 cwts. condiments, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 65 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kirkhill s—232 bales twist, D Jychand; 180 bales twist, The Mahalakumi S and W Co, Ld; 121 bales cotton, M Chugonlal; 125 cwts sandalwood chips, Jeeva Kika; 233 cwts sandalwood, V Javer; 191 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 bales twist, J A Wadia.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 chests opium, H Ramgopal; 34 bales piece goods, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirkhill s—50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Wakanoura Maru s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakanoura Maru s—1,600 bales cotton, Caddum Bythell and Co.
Kirkhill s—50 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Faringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col H R Spearman, late a Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr T Troward is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil service, with effect from the 1st March 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Col R I Crawford, C I E, late Colle of Karachi and Offg Commr in Sind, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 4th Nov 1895.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Surgn-Capts E A W Hall, M B, C M, P W O'Gorman, and C C Cassidy.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr Justice Pigot of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 6th March 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may vacate his office.

The services of Col H W H Cox, late Commissioner of Police, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his office.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Lieut R L Cranford, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, South Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr U F Duthie, Director of the Botanical Dept, Northern India, is granted furlough out of India for seven months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr K Yamada as Consul for Japan at Bombay, vice Mr Dalgoro Goh.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut Col G H Mansel, C S I, offg Comdt, Central India Horse. Pension Service, 27th year, commenced 14th July, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A O'Brien is appointed a Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept, with effect from the 11th March, 1895.

Second-Lieut E A Fagan, R W K Regt, offg wing officer, 17th Bo Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd July, 1894, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Fagan will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 3rd July 1894, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—J L Stewart attached 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regt of Bengal Lancers; C E Bateman-Champain, attached 37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut-Cols—W P Kennedy, H M Mason, F Stevenson and A A Pearson.

Capts to be Majors—D W Hickman, R V Garrett, G S Goldsmid, E H Rivett-Carnac, T P Geoghegan, J W Currie, R I Sealion, D S O, and F G Delamain.

To be Capt—Lieut J M Camilleri.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—L S Browne, J C Coldstream and G A S Gordon.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surg-Lieuts who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surg Capts—Milne, G Drake-Brockman, W Young, M B, J J Bourke, M B, G Y O Hunter, B H Chatterton, M B, C B Prail, C E Williams, M B, J N Macleod, M B, W H Ogilvie, M B, T A O Langston, R Heard, M B, E R Parry, M B, W H Orr and P St Clair More, M B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn Lieuts who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surgn Capts—G Bidie and J P Morton, M B.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col G E Erskine, Bo Cavy, is admitted to the Col's allowance, with effect from the 4th Nov. 1895.

Col E Austin, I S C, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is admitted to the Col's allowance, with effect from the 12th Feb, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Bombay Command.

Store Sergt T W Charlesworth to be Sub Condr with effect from the 11th Dec 1895, vice Sub Condr F E Miller, transferred to and absorbed in the Punjab Command.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Bombay.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Asst Surgs with effect from the 26th Dec 1895:—Arthur James, F J Clapham and J L Lawrence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sub Condr J Lee, Supervisor, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation, to be Condr Sergt D Rennick, Barrack Sergt Military Works Dept to be Sub Condr supernumerary; Sergt A Anderman, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept to be Sub Condr,—with effect from the 8th Oct 1895, vice Condr Willia n Singleton, deceased.

Sergt F Deaves and A A Few, Barrack Sergts Military Works Dept to be Sub Condrs supernumerary; Sergt W J Finniston, Supervisor, 1st grade, to be Sub Condr—with effect from the 12th Oct 1895, vice Sub Condr C Edwards, Military Works Dept remanded to regimental duty.

NATIVE ARMY.

27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battallion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry—

Color Havildar Shera din, to be Jemadar, vice Namdar Khan, dismissed the service, with effect from the 2nd September, 1895.

Major P H Henderson, I S C is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st Dec 1895, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—

Major W G Gilchrist to be Lieut Col Comdt vice Tabuteau, resigned.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volr Rifle Corps—C S Gibb Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Kiernander, resigned.

Bombay Vol Rifle Corps—G A F Barends, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Malabar Vol Rifles—Surgn Lieut Col T J H Wilkins, I M S, to be Surgn Lieut Col, vice Carruthers, resigned.

Upper Burma Vol Rifles—D K Macdonald, Esq, to be Capt, vice Fowle, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Capt W U Nicholas to be Major, with effect from the 25th Jan, 1896, vice Dick, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—Lieut R A Donnithorne to be Capt, vice Montcath, resigned; Second Lieut M H C Sterndale, to be Lieut, vice Hogg, resigned; and Second Lieut C Clifford to be Lieut, vice Donnithorne, promoted.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Lieut E C Edwards, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

G I P Ry Corps—Chief Engr Major C Nicholson, V D, resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made in the Engr Establishment of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the date specified:—Major F H G D'Aguilar, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent, and Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, to be Suptdg Engr, class III.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine:—

To be Lieuts—Sub Lieut D F Vines, vice Lieut J C G Du Plat Taylor, temporarily retired; Sub Lieut C W Shearme (seconded); Sub Lieut K G Mills (seconded); and Sub Lieut C B Henley, vice Lieut J W H Foord, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officer, who is at present on furlough in England, is permitted to join the Chatham Course of Instruction of 1896, under clause 20, India Army Circulars of 1891:—Capt S L Crester, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways.

Mr A J Hughes, C I E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class Bengal, and Offg Suptdg Engr and Secy, the Agents Govr Genl for Rajputana and Central India, in the public Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1896.

H E the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the following surveys being undertaken, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways:—(1) For branches of the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Saidpur to Titaiyah, and from Lalmonir Hat to the Teesta at Deoman. (2) For an extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway from Cooch Behar towards Santrabari.

The following transfers of officers of the Accounts Branch are ordered:—Mr J A Ryan, Depy Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr A St Wellington, Depy Examiner of Accounts, from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr G J Joseph, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, officiating as Suptdg Engr, from the 4th Dec, 1895 to the afternoon of the 15th Jan. 1896.

Mr A H Be Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, with effect from the 21st Jan, 1896, vice Mr R B Buckley on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr H J Conlan, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of examiner of the Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted the honorary rank of Asst Examiner of Accounts.

Mr H M Cardew, Dist Loco Supt, N-W Railway, in class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the Burma State Railway, in class I of that establishment, during the absence for Mr C E Cardew, on furlough, or until further orders.

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Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach
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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
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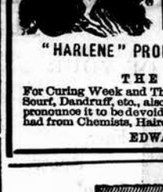

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
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Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.

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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

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